THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 167 R

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

U. S.-Soviet-Britain Pledge New Front; London and Moscow Sign 20-Year Pact; Nazis Claim Capture of Libyan Fort

Russia gets formal role in peace plans on basis of Atlantic Charter—Secret trip of Molotoff to Washington disclosed—Territorial aggrandizement barred—End to Hitlerism pledged.

Russia today reached separate agreements with the United States and Britain which:

1. Provide for a second war front against Hitler, probably in 1942.
2. Link Britain and Russia in a 20-year military assistance pact, giving Russia a formal role in peace plans on the basis of the Atlantic Charter.

The announcement was made simultaneously in the three capitals following the dramatic disclosure that Russia's Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, has just visited Washington and London, and has now returned to Moscow.

The Russo-British agreement commits both parties to a settlement free from territorial aggrandizement.

The Russo-American collaboration is without the signature of formal documents but is based on the full understanding reached during the Molotoff conversations in Washington.

All three powers pledge themselves again to the destruction of Hitlerism.

Vyacheslaff Molotoff

Soviet Foreign Commissar who signed the British-Russian mutual assistance pact in London, and who was a guest at the White House during a secret visit to the United States.

Big Air-Field Plan Kept; Job Fund Vote Off Ballot; Nazis Slay Town's Czechs

The World's Day—June 11, 1942

Washington: Air-Field Fund Kept in Bill

A Senate amendment providing $199,740,000 for 164 airports and the improvement of 266 landing fields in the United States and Alaska, added to an appropriations bill, has been retained by a joint conference committee, Senator McCarran, (D) of Nevada, announced.

An effort to hold prices on women's, girls', and children's fall and winter clothing to levels of the 1941 season was abondoned by the Office of Price Administration due to increased labor and materials cost. [Financial Page.]

A special session of the Puerto Rican Legislature was called by Gov.. Rexford G. Tugwell for June 15 to revise gasoline and fuel oil laws; a rationing system is expected to be considered.

The Senate completed Congressional approval of a military wage adjustment bill fixing a minimum pay scale of $50 a month for the armed forces, effective as of June 1.

The Government's new wartime Food Requirements Committee was called into session by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard to make a survey of prospective needs for military, lend-lease, and civilian needs.

Construction of a pipeline to bring fuel oil from Texas to Illinois for transhipment by rail to the East Coast to relieve somewhat the shortage was approved by the War Production Board which said it would take six months for completion. [Page 1.]

A chaplain's bureau for the United States Navy was recommended to Secretary of the Navy Knox by the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains. [Page 6.]

The Gore bill providing for franchise of soldiers even if they have not paid their poll taxes was debated in Congressional circles, raising once again the whole poll tax issue. [Page 6.]

New England: Job Fund Vote Off State Ballot

Referendum on proposed State fund for workmen's compensation was ruled off the November ballot by Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission. [Page 2.]

Two Gloucester, Mass., fishing draggers were shelled and sunk recently by a U-boat while en route to fishing banks, U. S. Navy revealed.

American Legion Auxiliary opened its twenty-third annual state convention at New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. [Page 2.]

New type insurance policy inaugurated by Massachusetts Governor's proclamation will cover automobilists who carry fellow employees to and from work to save tires and gas.

Priorities were granted Vermont farmers for eight more co-operative, quick-freezing, food storage plants. [Page 1.]

Europe: Nazis Slay All Czechs in Town of Lidice

All Czech men in the town of Lidice—population 1,200, according to Czech sources—were killed by Germans, and women and children transported to separate camps in reprisal for having allegedly harbored the assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, Prague Gestapo Chief. [Page 6.]

A Nazi migration plan was disclosed with reports that German authorities in Holland have set up an official corporation to carry out deportation of 3,000,000 Netherlanders to settlements in German-occupied Western Russia.

New Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, former Bishop of Winchester, was enthroned at York, England.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, conferred yesterday with President Inonu and Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, Berlin announced.

Vichy negotiations with the United States concerning Martinique "are proceeding normally," according to authorized French authorities.

Public control of coal mines in Britain was approved by the House of Commons in a vote of 329 to 8. It also agreed to ration fuel if necessary, it was announced in London.

National: Price Administrator's Budget Cut

A slash of 20 per cent in Price Administrator Henderson's request for funds has been made by the Budget Bureau, bringing the total down to about $161,000,000 and providing for employment of between 65,000 and 70,000 employees, the House Appropriation Committee disclosed.

Training of Army officers at the Third Army Junior Officers Training Center, Camp Bullis, Texas, declared a success. [First page, second section.]

The War: Germans Claim Vital Libyan Sector

Libya: Germans claimed to have captured Bir Hacheim, southern anchor of British defense line.

Russia: Nazis were reported using 150,000 men in assault on Sevastopol as new German offensive action was said to be developing near Kharkov.

Midway Island: Admiral Nimitz expressed belief that more than half of ships in two Japanese naval columns that attacked Midway on June 3 were sunk or damaged. Flying fortress planes were disclosed to have paced American attack.

China: Chinese reported they had engaged Japanese in major battle in Kiangsi Province while operating behind enemy lines in Chekiang Province.

Australia: General MacArthur's headquarters announced probable sinking of ninth Japanese submarine in Australian waters.

At Sea: Medium-sized United States merchant vessel was sunk by shell fire from Axis submarine in Atlantic.

Freighter Blaze At Brooklyn Pier

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) — A fire of suspicious origin broke out today on the S. S. Irene Dupont, which the Fire Department reported was being loaded with a cargo of rubber tires and aviation oil at its Brooklyn pier.

The Fire Department dispatched two fireboats to fight the blaze, which it said was discovered at 6:54 a. m. in the No. 2 hatchway of the ship and was raging between decks.

Huge clouds of dense smoke were pouring from the stricken vessel, tied up at Pier 2 at the foot of Columbia Street in Brooklyn.

The fire was brought under control within an hour, and fire officials said that it had been confined to a section of the ship's general cargo.

No one was working on the freighter at the time of the fire, and police said no one was injured.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER
TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

President to Envoy: 'We Cannot Fail'

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 11

President Roosevelt said yesterday that Australia and the United States had "walked through dark days together" but that victory is at the end of the road and "we cannot fail."

This assurance of solidarity and confidence in victory was addressed to Sir Owen Dixon, in accepting his credentials as the new Australian Minister to the United States.

Sir Owen succeeds R. G. Casey, recently sent to Cairo as British Empire Minister in the Middle East.

U. S. Army Can Fight Anywhere Stimson Says

War Secretary at Harvard with Knox and Nelson among dignitaries to receive honorary degrees.

The United States is "training an army able to fight anywhere in the wide world where the interest and safety of the United States make it necessary that they fight," Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson declared today at Harvard University's 291st commencement exercises.

Mr. Stimson and the civilian chieftains of the nation's two other key war agencies received honorary degrees of doctor of laws at the first graduation ceremonies of the current war at America's oldest institution of learning.

Honored with Mr. Stimson against a backdrop of the flags of the 27 United Nations, engaged in fighting the battle of freedom, and in the view of a distinguished audience of more than 5,000, were Secretary of the Navy William Franklin Knox and Chairman of the War Production Board Donald M. Nelson.

Degrees in Course

They received their degrees from the hands of Dr. James B. Conant this morning following the granting of degrees in course to 718 seniors and 1,107 graduate students in the University's ancient ritual in Sever Quadrangle.

This afternoon, at the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association in the same ivy-marked Quadrangle, Mr. Stimson and Secretary Knox participated in the speaking program.

Speaking of the vast Army which America is sending overseas as rapidly as it can be trained, Secretary Stimson termed it "a good Army," and added:

Equal of Any

"The young men who are streaming into it . . . will be, in courageous spirit, the equal, while in thoroughness of training and completeness of equipment they will be superior to any American army which has ever left our shores."

Reference to the worldwide activities of American armed forces also was made by Secretary Knox in his address. Admonishing his audience not to expect our armed activity in "giving people freedom" would necessarily make them fitted for freedom, he urged the maintenance of a world police force by this country even in peace time.

Urgency of war business called Mr. Nelson back to Washington immediately after he received his degree, making it impossible for him to address the alumni, but he left a brief message with reporters before departing by plane. It was:

"I believe there is no reason why, if we can get a whole system of free enterprise established voluntarily in time of war, we cannot apply the same determined purpose to the needs of peace."

Details and pictures of Harvard Commencement exercises: Pages 2 and 3.

U. S. Flying Fortresses routed Japan's raid on Midway Island, Army report says.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Three developments dominate today's battlefront news:

The Germans claim to have captured Bir Hacheim, southern anchor of the 50-mile British defense line in Libya.

In Russia, the Germans have increased their pressure on the Black Sea port of Sevastopol and apparently are attacking in some force in the Kharkov sector.

New accounts of the Battle of Midway disclose that Flying Fortress airplanes led an American attack that dispersed two Japanese naval columns and beat off a raid by 180 enemy aircraft.

The reported fall of Bir Hacheim has not been confirmed, but London military quarters concede that it is probably true. London is inclined to minimize the importance of the fortified town in the general Libyan picture, but its possession by the Nazis would seem to relieve Field Marshal Rommel's supply difficulties around the British left flank. If the Nazi general can retain control, the British may find it necessary to rearrange their whole Libyan front.

In the Russian campaign, Hitler is reported to be using 10 divisions, totaling perhaps 150,000 men, in the attack on Sevastopol. Few details are as yet available on the operations around Kharkov, but the Nazis evidently are seeking to straighten out the salient which Marshal Timoshenko's forces punched into their lines several weeks ago. The Nazis also appear to be stepping up their aerial assaults on Murmansk, Russia's Far Northern supply port. Some observers believe these increased Nazi activities mark the start of Hitler's long-delayed grand offensive, but this is to be questioned. In all probability they are nothing more than preparatory efforts for a future big push.

It now appears that two sizable Japanese squadrons approached Midway Island on June 3 with a train of transports striking from the west while a battle squadron steamed up from another direction. Army, Navy, and Marine fliers indicate there were about 20

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U. S. Navy Shifts Tactics; Big Fleet in Britain

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—The United States Navy is shifting from defense to offense as signs multiply that the time has come to go hunting for the enemy.

During the past few weeks the Capital has received heartening evidence, going beyond the victory off Midway Island, that American naval forces will soon be in a position to carry the sea war deeper into Axis waters.

This new offensive policy, which is causing much elation at the Navy Department, is attributed not only to the gradual shift in naval power away from the Axis but also to a new feeling of confidence among war officials here as this country benefits from the lessons of a half-year of warfare.

Contributing Factors

Also seen as contributing to a more belligerent strategy on the United States' part are the following facts:

1. The serious blows dealt Japan at Midway and in the Coral Sea, particularly the sinking of a number of aircraft carriers—the eyes of modern naval warfare.
2. The dispatch of a sizable American unit to British waters, reportedly to aid in crushing any German naval attempt to cut the Allied supply route to the Russian Arctic port of Murmansk.
3. The appearance soon of a new type of convoy escort vessel which is expected to release a large number of destroyers for offensive duty.
4. Statements by Navy De-

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—The presence of powerful United States naval forces in British home waters completes the picture of preparations for a joint sea, air, and land attack on Germany as soon as the time is ripe.

Anglo-American "combined operations" in the fullest sense of the term will now be possible. Units of the United States Army began to arrive in Northern Ireland several months ago and these first contingents of the AEF have since been strongly reinforced.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Air Forces, the other day announced that a big American air force before long would be operating with American planes from flying fields in Britain. The missing portion of the strategic picture is now being filled in by the disclosure that a powerful squadron of American warships, including at least one battleship and one cruiser with their accompanying destroyers and other vessels, is now serving with the British Home Fleet.

Joint Operations

The British Isles have thus become the base for combined operations on a mass scale directed ultimately against the German-occupied coastline of the European continent.

When these joint operations will begin remains to be seen, but it is noteworthy that Rear Admiral Robert C. Griffin, commanding the American naval force, has declared that "we are very proud to have been chosen to co-operate with the

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Eden Discloses Details of Pact To Parliament

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11 — Great Britain and Soviet Russia, it was announced today, have concluded a "treaty of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe, and of collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter."

The agreement was signed in London on May 26 by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Russian Foreign Commissar Vycheslaff Molotoff. Mr. Molotoff left within half an hour after signing the pact for the United States where he achieved "satisfactory results," Mr. Eden announced in Parliament, in discussions in Washington dealing not only with the Russian-British treaty but with questions of war strategy and supply.

Mr. Molotoff has now returned to Russia after stopping off in London on his way back from America.

Full Military Alliance

The 20-year treaty consists of two parts. The first contains a full military alliance whereby Britain and Soviet Russia "mutually undertake to afford one another military and other assistance and support of all kinds in the war."

It also contains an undertaking "not to enter into any negotiations with the Hitlerite Government or any other Government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggressive intentions, and not to negotiate or conclude except by mutual consent any armistice or peace treaty with Germany or any other state associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe."

The second part of the treaty contains the mutual assistance pact. After agreeing "to unite with other like-minded States in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the postwar period" the British and Russian Governments agree that, pending adoption of such proposals, they will give each other full military and other assistance in preventing any repetition of Germany's acts of aggression.

Winant Attends Session

United States Ambassador John G. Winant and Russian Ambassador at London Ivan Maisky sat side by side in the gallery of the House of Commons as Mr. Eden made the announcement to a fairly well-filled and enthusiastic Parliament.

Welcoming the statement on behalf of the Labor Party, the Deputy Labor leader in the House of Commons, Arthur Greenwood, asked directly whether the treaty included any secret clauses. Mr. Eden replied categorically that there were no secret clauses and that the entire accord was embodied in a white paper.

During his speech Mr. Eden made it clear that neither the British nor the Rusisan Governments had any desire to have it appear that they wanted to monopolize post war reconstruction, but merely felt that without full co-operation between them reconstruction on a sound basis would be impossible. He expressed the hope that the agreement would be understood and welcomed in the United States.

Soviet Envoy Congratulated

In the lobbies after the session Ambassador Maisky was surrounded by a large group of Mem-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Is U. S.-Soviet pact step to world unity? Page 8.
Russian-British assistance agreement text: Page 8.

Russia, Britain, U. S. in Accord On Second Front

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Russia, the United States, and Great Britain have reached a complete identity of views on opening a second front against Germany in Europe this year, it was disclosed simultaneously today in the capitals of the three countries.

This military information of perhaps decisive importance in winning the war was brought about by the personal negotiations of Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who has been secretly in London and Washington for the past three weeks.

Prior to his unannounced arrival here on May 29, Mr. Molotoff and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, concluded in behalf of their two Governments a 20-year mutual assistance treaty.

Guest at White House

Mr. Molotoff was an undisclosed guest at the White House and at Hyde Park, New York, during the week of May 29 to June 4.

Separate Russo-British and Russo-American agreements were reached. They embody the same purposes, the most intimate, vigorous, and inseparable conduct of the war, a guarantee against any independent peace and a pledge of the fullest collaboration in postwar reconstruction.

The mutual assistance provided in the Moscow-London 20-year pact does not commit Russia to make war upon Japan. It does not preclude that possibility but it is specifically—for the present—restricted to the aggressor nations now fighting on Hitler's side in Europe.

Main Objectives

Three main objectives of closer and fuller Russo-American collaboration were secured in the course of Mr. Molotoff's conversations in Washington. They embraced, in the words of the official White House announcement this morning:

1. The urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942.
2. Measures for increasing and speeding up the supplies of planes, tanks, and other kinds of war materials from the United States to the Soviet Union.
3. Fundamental problems of co-operation of the Soviet Union and the United States in safeguarding the peace and security of the freedom-loving peoples after the war.

President Roosevelt stated on behalf of Mr. Molotoff and himself that complete unity of views was attained much to the satisfaction of the Russian and American Governments.

Secrecy Maintained

The total and unbroken secrecy which surrounded the arrival and the presence of the Soviet Commissar was at the specific request of the Russian Government which was concerned lest news of Mr. Molotoff's "commuting" between Moscow, London and Washington—and back over the same route—might imperil his safety.

The secrecy was preserved by the voluntary action of the newspaper and radio correspondents, most of whom learned or deduced that a distinguished Russian personage was in their midst and who he was.

But no public disclosure or hint that these negotiations were being carried on by Mr. Molotoff person-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

More Farm Quick Freezing In Vermont to Save Much Food

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—A Vermont farmers' representative has just left the capital, his brief case crammed with priorities for co-operative, quick-freezing-storage projects which Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont says will allow the farmer "literally to live off the land as well as on it."

The farmers' agent is Peter Bove, and after a week of higgling with Federal war agencies, he headed for home with permission to install quick-freezing machinery in eight Vermont plants, to run on a co-operative basis.

Six already are in operation. Together, this group of plants which can be found in virtually every section of the State, will quick-freeze an estimated 1,000,000 pounds of meats, fruits, fish, game, vegetables and even fats. Stored in lockers assigned to each participating farmer, these goods will remain constantly fresh until the day he wants to use them.

Before the quick-freezing process made its debut in Vermont, farmers allowed crops they could not dispose of to go to waste. Then, when the need for more food arose, they were reduced to buy it in city markets at retail prices.

Senator Aiken, as Governor of Vermont in 1939, was a prime booster for the quick-freeze idea. He had the satisfaction before his term was up of seeing the first one established in Vermont.

So far, the plan embraces about 10 per cent, or nearly 2,000, of Vermont's farmers. The 14 plants, equipped with the most modern machinery, are designed to service an area within a radius of about 15 miles.

Each plant costs from $10,000 to $17,000. Cost of installing and building is spread through shares alloted to co-operating farmers.

In wartime, the quick-freeze plan is economical of important materials because it eliminates canning and preserving which requires glass, rubber, sugar, tin.

Pipe Line for Fuel Oil Authorized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—The new plan to pool British and American war production and war resources is already functioning, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB, announced today.

At the same time the War Production Board is acting to ease some of the pressure of the war upon the civilian population by authorizing the construction of a new pipe line from the Texas oil fields to Illinois. This will make it possible to relieve to some extent the East coast petroleum shortages by raising current deliveries by approximately 250,000 barrels a day.

But the relief will not be immediate and it will primarily provide fuel oil, not gasoline. It will be at least six months before the pipe line is completed and unless other relief measures not now in sight are devised there is no present prospect of East Coast gasoline rationing being brought to an end.

The construction of a 24-inch steel pipe line is to be started immediately under financing arrangements to be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Nelson explained that the pipe line will run 550 miles from Longview, Texas, to the Salem, Ill., area where fuel will be transshipped in railroad tank cars for delivery in the East.

Standard War Equipment

But the decision to spare sufficient critical materials to build the pipe line was only a passing item in the flow of WPB activity which at the moment is preoccupied with bringing about a sweeping standardization of military equipment used by the American and British forces.

Mr. Nelson and Capt. Oliver Lyttelton cited tanks as an example of the way in which the new combined production and resources board will operate to pool the productive facilities of Britain and the United States.

While declining to go into detail as to tanks or other items because of the military factors involved, they said that standardization of tank engines was one of the first things taken up, and that the process was then extended to other parts.

Almost the whole range of war materiel produced in the United States and the United Kingdom is subject to this same process, Mr. Nelson stated.

Single Engine of Attack

In his nation-wide broadcast last night Captain Lyttelton said that he and Mr. Nelson have been working to gear the Birminghams and Sheffields, the Pittsburghs and the Detroits into one single engine of destruction.

Great Britain itself, he said, has increased its production of all

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

$150,000,000 Daily War Expense in May

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 11

Average daily war spending neared $150,000,000 in May, the War Production Board reported.

The May daily average was $148,200,000, a 10 per cent increase over April. The WPB doesn't figure Sunday into its calculations, because the Treasury Department works a six-day week.

Labor Loses Referendum Issue on State Workmen's Compensation Fund

Topic Ruled Off Ballot In November

The State Ballot Law Commission today unanimously ruled off the November, 1942, state ballot the referendum on a proposed State fund for workmen's compensation, sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

The Commission decided that more than 10,000 signatures on the initiative petition filed by the Federation were forged, or placed on the petition by fraud. Four Massachusetts insurance company officials had filed the protest against the State fund petition. They were represented by Charles B. Rugg, Boston lawyer.

Some time ago, the Commission ruled against a referendum on a proposal to permit physicians to disseminate birth-control information. However, in that decision the Commission left open the gateway for an appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court, which later overturned the Commission's ruling and restored the birth-control issue to the State ballot.

The Commission left no such opening in regard to the State fund issue.

Frank B. Wallis, counsel for the Labor Federation, immediately asserted:

"It is perfectly obvious that the Commission has ducked its responsibility and deliberately forestalled having a higher tribunal pass on questions of law which were raised by the petitioners. The Commission has done this by refusing to set forth the reasons of dismissal and attempting to cover it under the guise of fraud and forgery."

If the State fund issue had gone on the ballot and the voters had approved it, insurance companies now writing workmen's compensation insurance policies would be prevented from issuing such policies. Instead, the business would be conducted under a State system.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, withheld public comment until he studies a copy of the decision.

Mr. Rugg, in fighting against the Federation's petition, held that approximately 10,000 of the 24,190 signatures on the initiative petition were fraudulent. It was necessary to have at least 20,000 valid voter signatures on the petition.

The Commission, in its ruling said: "Objection that signatures appearing on said petition were forged or placed thereon by fraud having been sustained, the Commission finds that, in consequence thereof, the petition has not been signed by a sufficient number of qualified voters actually supporting such petition as required by the Constitution. The Commission, therefore, rejects the petition and the same shall not appear on the official ballot."

Filing of the initiative petition before the 1941 Legislature was the climax of a long drive by the Federation to gain a State fund for workmen's compensation. For many years, the Legislature had refused to adopt a State fund law. Federation officials, therefore, resorted to an initiative petition whereby they could force a referendum on the issue.

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HARD WAY

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TO FIND AN

APARTMENT

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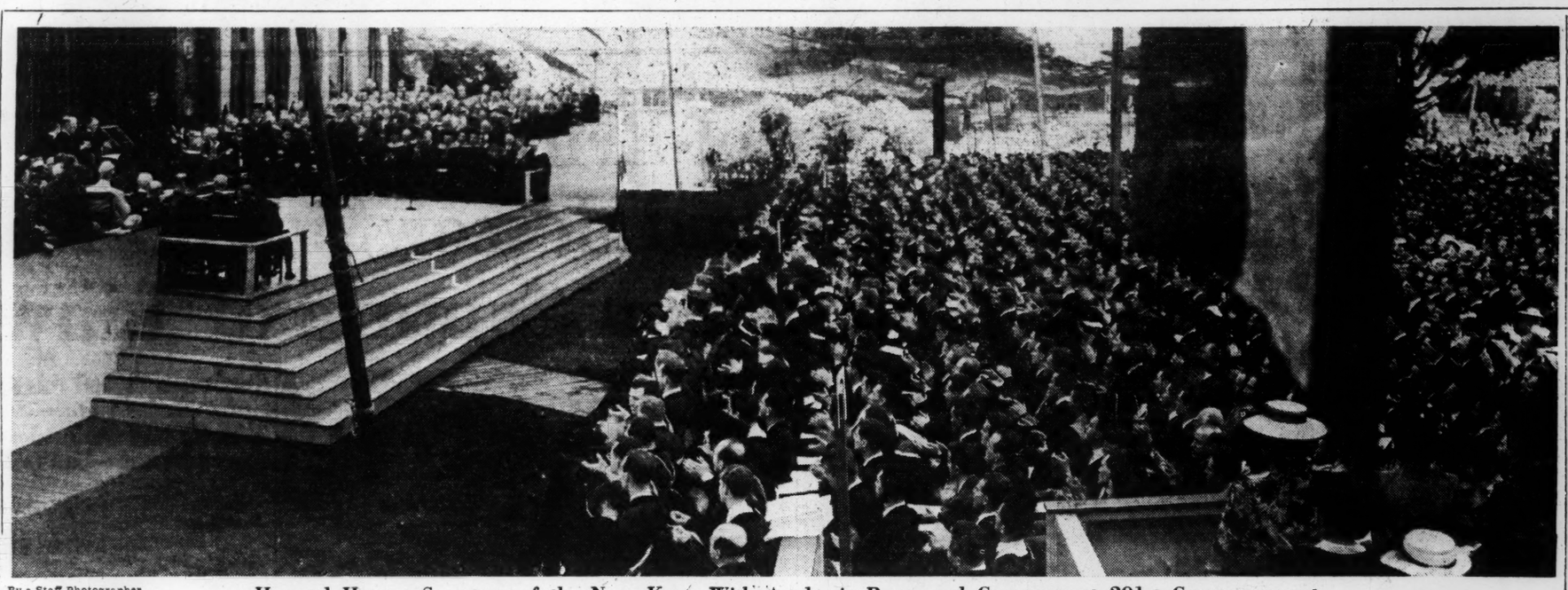


By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Honors Secretary of the Navy Knox With Academic Pomp and Ceremony at 291st Commencement

Harvard student degree recipients (in picture at the right) watch as Dr. James B. Conant, University President, presents an honorary Doctor of Laws to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy (standing on the platform at the left). The pictures were taken this morning in Sever Quadrangle, where Harvard held its 291st commencement in 306 years of academic history.

Heroes Disclaim the Title In One of Greatest Ovations

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Deep in the heart of Boston today is the memory of 13 modest British and American war heroes, who were given one of the greatest ovations yesterday in the history of the city.

Beginning at the East Boston Airport, where the hero-guests arrived in the morning, gaining momentum during the afternoon parade route, packed 700,000 strong, it reached its tremendous climax on Boston Common last night where each man appeared individually under the spotlights and before the microphone to express his amazement that such a reception as he had received could be possible.

Deeply impressed and mightily heartened by the sight of great ships in the building, which they had seen at the Charlestown Navy Yard and Fore River Shipyard, each man tried to put into words his impression of that awe-inspiring spectacle.

'If Only Hitler Could See—'

Many burst out, "If only Hitler could see this—if the German people could know, they would give up today." All disclaimed their right to the title of hero. As one of them expressed it, "We are merely the symbol of all the boys, and we shall carry back to them the message of this wonderful spirit of the American people."

The audience was reminded by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, master of ceremonies, by Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator, United States Treasury War Saving Staff, and others, that the most effective way the American people can help the boys, and help them to win the war quickly, is through their purchase of War Savings Bonds and Stamps.

The War Hero Tour, which is under the sponsorship of the Treasury Department, is designed to spur on the sale of bonds and stamps to 10 per cent of each pay envelope each week.

Asked by Mayor Tobin if he thought General Rommel would ever get to the Suez Canal, Wing Commander M. Loudon quickly replied, "He doesn't stand a chance!" Commander Loudon holds the Distinguished Flying Cross for combat action over Tobruk.

Lieut. Thomas Wilson Boyd's humorous description of his rise to fame brought a roar of laughter from the crowd. "I joined the Navy as an ordinary seaman," he said, "bluffed my way to a commission, and was assigned to a torpedo boat because I was too fat to get down the hatch of a destroyer," Lieut. Boyd started out on the right foot with the crowd anyway by addressing them as "fellow Democrats." There was a howl of delight during which the Mayor sprang up and shook the hand of the surprised Britisher, who undoubtedly took it for granted that in a Democratic country all people were Democrats.

Another favorite of the evening was Sergeant R. George Herbert, of the Commandos, who when presented with a gold medal of honor from the city—a decoration bestowed on all of the men in the delegation—replied, "If I get any more of these medals I will look like Goering."

Commando Herbert, who looked like a plenty tough hombre, confessed that "the turnout today actually brought tears to my eyes."

When the Mayor asked Commando Herbert if he came face to face with any Germans in the Norway raid, he replied, "Yes, seventeen." "Did you leave your calling card?" the Mayor continued. "No," came the answer, "I took the lot back with me!"

America's hero of "Sighted Sub, Sank Same" renown, Donald F. Mason, was given an enthusiastic reception, as he confessed he was giving his speech from notes. He said he was particularly impressed with the workmen in the shipyards who came out "in their overalls, with greasy hands and faces to greet the party. Those people there are really doing the job," he said.

First to be introduced to the crowd was Flight Lieut. Carroll Warren McColpin, a Yank in the RAF. He hails from Buffalo, N. Y., and has made 70 flights over enemy territory. "It really makes us feel funny inside to know that so many people would turn out just to look at us," he said as he shuffled with shyness under the spotlights. Asked if he did not think the thousands of ships and planes which America is providing for its own boys and its Allies were going to make a great change for the better in the future, the red-haired son of a Scottish father and an Irish mother exclaimed, "Darn tootin'!"

Lieut. Robert B. Kelly, who came from Newport to join the party in the afternoon and replace one of the American heroes withdrawn from the party for active duty, told of naval engagements off the Philippines during one of which his torpedo boat sunk a Japanese cruiser.

Lieutenant Kelly served with Lieut. John D. Bulkley's torpedo boat squadron which evacuated Gen. Douglas MacArthur and President Manuel Quezon from the Philippines.

"The thing that is going to win this war," declared Lieut. William C. Carrithers, "is the spirit you people have shown to us. That is a thing the Axis cannot break."

Pilot Officer A. F. Taylor, veteran of Rostock and Lubeck, told the audience, "I am just waiting the day when we can get back and make other Rostocks of all the rest of the German towns until Hitler is up against something he cannot face."

U. S. Limitations Hit May Building

Federal restrictions on all types of private construction were deemed primarily responsible today for a 77 per cent reduction in building construction for which building permits were sought in May, the State Department of Labor and Industries reported.

In a monthly report of building permits issued in 68 Massachusetts municipalities, the department disclosed that the value of the construction under May permits totalled only $2,124,788, compared with $9,255,366 for May, 1941.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER

TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued quite warm this afternoon and tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Scattered showers and thunderstorms. Continued warm tonight.

Rhode Island: Continued warm tonight.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Continued warm with scattered showers and thundershowers in the Berkshire Region.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:50 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Friday, 11:21 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:50 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

History of the Railroads of the United States told in a display of pictures, books, and mementoes from private collections. At the Boston Public Library, Puvis de Chavannes Gallery. Exhibition continues through June 28 with Library remaining open until 9 p. m. each evening.

"Before and After the Automobile," a review of styles in carriages seen from books belonging to the Boston Public Library's collection. In Sargent Hall of the Library, Copley Square, through June 14.

Friday

Gallery talk entitled "John Singer Sargent," by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 3.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

State Legion Auxiliary In Annual Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 11—The 23rd annual convention of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Massachusetts, opened this afternoon at the New Ocean House, with patriotic exercises suitable to both the occasion and the spirit of the organization. Mrs. Mark W. Murrill, the National President of the Auxiliary, presented greetings to the convention, and Mrs. Thomas P. Conway, Department President, conducted the sessions.

This afternoon's session was devoted entirely to business matters, Mrs. Murrill being the only guest speaker.

At a formal presentation tomorrow evening awards will be made as follows:

A silver cup for the outstanding project in the subject of Americanism, awarded to District 21, Springfield.

A copy of the World Encyclopedia and $5 for the best essay on Americanism, to Mary McGrath of West Roxbury.

Ten free subscriptions to the Auxiliare magazine, to District 27, Cambridge, for obtaining the largest number of subscriptions.

A silver cup for the outstanding project in child welfare, to District 286, Belchertown.

Defense stamps to the amount of $5, to District 207, West Springfield, for the best record of civilian defense activity.

In the department of Education of Orphans, of which Miss Anna Manion is chairman, a $250 scholarship awarded to Elizabeth McMahon of Woburn.

Awards of defense stamps in the department of history to District 207, West Springfield, District 14, Needham, and District 3, Hampden.

A silver cup for the best junior report to District 79, Weymouth.

Other awards will be given for membership records and for the sale of poppies.

Mrs. Murrill will deliver an address at the banquet this evening, and afterward there will be a reception to her and to department officers in the ballroom of the hotel.

The three-day convention includes morning, afternoon, and evening sessions tomorrow, and a concluding session Saturday morning, when the new officers will be installed by Mrs. Conway.

Nation Told It Must Share Leadership

An America preparing to throw all its strength into the struggle "anywhere in this wide world" must prepare ot assume equal leadership of the postwar era, several thousand Harvard University alumni heard today from members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet at the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, told the alumni, meeting in Harvard's Sever Quadrangle in the afternoon after the morning Commencement, that America must maintain an adequate military force to police the postwar world, thus helping to create an "era of tranquillity."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimpson praised President Roosevelt's "courage and determination" in this time of "crisis and insessent strain and burden," adding that when the war is won, America again never must "allow narrowness of vision, sluggishness of spirit, or selfishness or outlook to thro waway the fruits of a great national effort."

Saltonstall Added Praise

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who like Secretaries Knox and Stimson received an honorary degree earlier in the day, also hailed the leadership of President Roosevelt and said he was "proud he is a Harvard man."

Meanwhile Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard's President, presented the alumni a graphic picture of the impact of world war on America's oldest college.

He said the war probably would bring a reduction of approximately 2,300 from the 6,000 normally enrolled in the graduate schools, other than the Medical School, and the College.

In accepting a gift of $100,000 from the class of 1917, Dr. Conant pointed out that that group was deprived of its commencement by the World War "in which so many of its members served with gallantry and distinction."

He said that rooms left vacant "by the exodus of our older students" would be used by the Army and Navy for a variety of purposes.

Many in Uniform

"During the next few months," Dr. Conant added, "there will be 2,500 men in uniform in residence at Harvard on both sides of the Charles in addition to 800 undergraduates in the Army and R. O. T. C. units."

Over 200 members of the faculty have joined the Army and Navy and at least another 100 are serving the Government on either a full- or part-time capacity, he disclosed.

Other speakers at the Alumni Association exercises included Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator; Charles Warren of Washington, President of the Association, and Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation, New York City.

Allston Burr of Boston, retired investment banker and former Alumni Association President, was presented the Harvard Alumni Medal "for service to Harvard."

Following is a partial text of the address by William Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

Measured in terms of human liberties won, the greatest epoch in the recorded history of the world undoubtedly is that which stretches from the granting of the Magna Carta to the end of the American Revolution. It was in those years that much of human freedom, as we understand it, was achieved. The contribution of those generations which followed after the generation that won and established the freedom of the American Colonies has been minor in comparison. Chiefly it has been refinement of the liberties which the men of Washington's and Jefferson's time defined and the gradual extension of political freedom to economic freedom.

On Threshold

I firmly believe that we are now on the threshold of another epoch which has as great possibilities for further advance and extension of the principles of human liberty as did the epoch which ended with the American Revolution.

I instinctively assume that the United Nations will win this war.

However, we must never for a moment forget that we can win the victory and still lose the war—lose the very things which give the struggle we are making meaning and significance.

Let us not shut our eyes to the realities. There are blind forces of isolation; there are cowardly forces of selfishness; there are stupid forces of reaction—just beneath the surface, suppressed at the moment for reasons of opportunism, which will rear their heads and spring into noisy action the moment victory comes to write an ironic epilogue to our present efforts and our present sacrifices.

But when peace comes again, and as these actions which now horrify us slip back into history, these voices of appeasement will be raised again. Now is the time, as this war proceeds, to harden ourselves in the resolution that peace must be secured, and the world made safe for free peoples by the employment of sufficient force to insure its preservation. Our first task, obviously, when we have finally suppressed, and disarmed, the authors of the present catastrophe, is to insure ourselves against new aggressions in the future.

But this organization of adequate military force to prevent fresh aggressions and assaults in the household of the world is only a minor part, just a police function of the international organization which must carry human liberty toward new frontiers in our epoch.

Art of Making Things

We must find ways and means to open the channels of international trade so that, without destroying the basis for our own domestic prosperity, we shall help to promote the prosperity of the rest of the world.

On these things I think there will probably be general agreement. But I want to touch on one upon which I know there will be disagreement. There is a great deal of what I regard as loose talk about giving other peoples after the war their liberties and their freedom. If we could do this, of course it ought to be done. But can it be done? Do you know of any free people, anywhere, who are free because somebody else made them free? Is not freedom, in its true sense, something which must be won, and maintained, by those who enjoy it?

We ourselves know bitterly not only that the freedoms we enjoy were bought at a price—a fearful price—but we also know bitterly that they can be maintained only by constant vigilance and effort. We have been all too prone, in the past, to believe, because our system of democracy worked reasonably well for us, that it would work equally well for others. This is, of course, far from true.

International Law

Democracy, we think, is the best possible soil in which to cultivate human freedom, but this is not necessarily so. All that we can do, all that we should attempt, in the fateful years which will follow the conclusion of this war, is to help create an era of tranquillity; to foster a wholesome economic order; to elevate living standards and reduce want and privation; to promote the spread of education and understanding; to rebuild, with all of the wisdom we can command, a fabric of international law, and to compel its observance, by force if necessary.

Given this, the peoples of the world must first develop and then maintain by their own efforts the freedoms they would enjoy. This is the way, and the only way, I know of that freedoms come at any time, to anybody, anywhere!

Mr. Stimson declared "we are training an Army able to fight anywhere in this wide world where the interest and safety of the United States make it necessary that they fight."

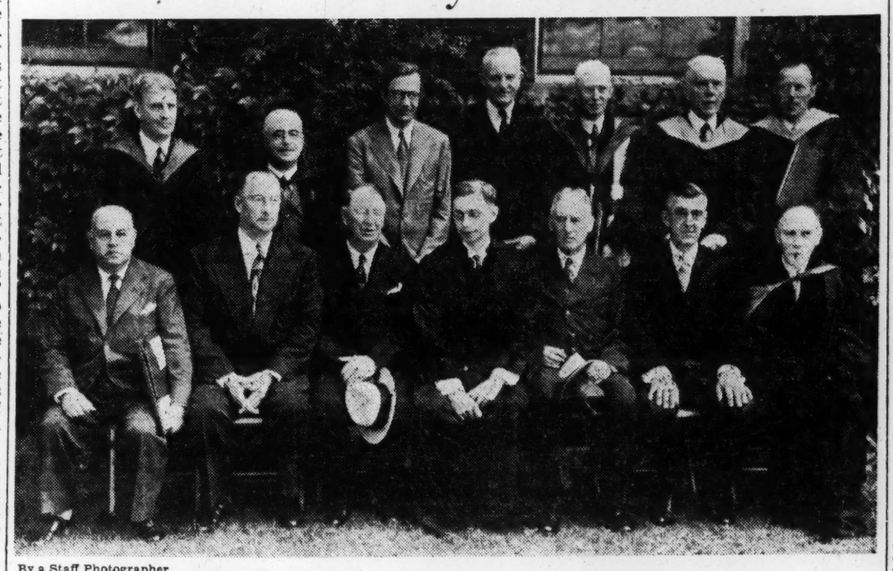
U. S. Has Good Army

"It is a good Army," he added. "The young men who are streaming into it from all over the country are worthy to meet the highest and hardest test of citizenship to which they are being called. Face to face with this responsibility and under the strenuous training of Army life, they are giving to us an example in the realities of actual human life and in the essentials of American patriotism which are sorely needed.

"In courageous spirit they will be the equal, while in thoroughness of training and completeness of equipment they will be superior to any American Army which has ever left our shores. And that is a high comparison. To conform to our historic standards, an American Army must be magnificently brave without becoming brutal; it must be supremely self-confident without becoming arrogant; and it must carry the momentum of irresistible might without losing its faith in individual liberty."

He said they would need "the support of our spirit in this war" and that we would need "the support of their spirit not only during this war but long after the war has been ended."

Harvard University Honors Notables



By a Staff Photographer

Recipients of Honorary Degrees With Dr. Conant

Front row, left to right: Alfonso Reyes, Professor of Spanish Literature at the University of Mexico; Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard president, who awarded the degrees; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts, and Adolph Meyer, Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University.

Back row, left to right: Edward W. Forbes, Director of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard; Paul J. Sachs, Associate Director of Fogg Museum; Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator; Frederick P. Keppel, President of Carnegie Corporation, New York; Jeremiah D. M. Ford, Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages at Harvard; Reginald A. Daly, Sturgis Hooper Professor of Geology at Harvard; and Rene J. Dubos, bacteriologist, of New York.

No-Aggression World Policy Seen by Sharp

Development of a new doctrine amplifying the Monroe Doctrine to protect all the continents against lawless aggression, and based on the closer unity already forged by the New World's loosely-jointed but effective Pan American Union is a certainty, Roland Hall Sharp, lecturer on Latin-American affairs and staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, asserted last night. He was speaking at the annual banquet of the Pan-American Cultural Center in Boston.

Speaking in Spanish to nearly 500 members of the Center and consuls of most of the South and Central American countries, Mr. Sharp foresaw the new doctrine "embracing the world and guaranteeing humanity against lawless aggression anywhere. Bolivar's vision of a community of nations in America will be applied to the whole world.

"Almost certainly," continued Mr. Sharp, "the peace conference will be held in Washington. There the proven experience of Pan-American relations will merge in the newer and larger shaping of world order.

He pointed out to his listeners that the Pan American Union, traditionally flexible and loose-jointed, had succeeded where other, more pretentious, societies of nations had failed. "One thing now appears certain," said the Latin-American authority, "the future of Pan-American relations has already been inclined powerfully in the direction of closer unity. At Rio de Janeiro, America passed its hour of crisis."

Previously, the speaker and his audience had dined on Spanish dishes, specially prepared by chefs brought from New York. Apparently no Boston restaurant knew the secrets of the puchero, the consomme with poached egg, or the orroz con pollo, rice with chicken.

In addition to Mr. Sharp, they had heard William S. Davis, youthful president of the Harvard Spanish Club, address them in their own tongue.

Indications that Boston schooldom was aware of the growing interest in Pan-American relations were seen in the announcement that public schools here will inaugurate next year a new course in Latin-American studies.

Prof. Eduardo Azuola, Vice-Consul of Costa Rica, was toastmaster. Consuls in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Eduardo A. Artayeta of Argentina; Mr. and Mrs. Eduardo Gomez-Duran, Colombia; Claudio J. Loria, Costa Rica; Dr. and Mrs. Ildefonso Falcao, Brazil; Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Bruzon y Rodriquez, Cuba; Charles V. Silliman, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Augusto Rodriquez-Ulloa, Honduras; Dr. and Mrs. Jose Alfonso Currea, Colombia, and Mr. and Mrs. Guillermo Garrido-Lecca Frias, Peru.

Mercury Takes Leap To 89 Degrees Above

Boston temperatures today climbed to a new high for this year, reaching 89 degrees at 1:30 this afternoon.

At that time, however, the mercury was still four degrees short of the record for this date set in 1894. The previous high for this year was made on May 30 and yesterday when the temperature reached 88 degrees.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Bisbee

Brig. Gen. William Henry Bisbee, who passed on today at his home in Brookline, was the oldest retired Army officer in the United States.

General Bisbee was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, on January 28, 1840. In September, he enlisted in the Regular Army, serving as a private, first sergeant, sergeant major, second lieutenant and first lieutenant during the Civil War. He participated in the Shiloh Campaign, the Atlanta Campaign, and many of the important battles of the war. He was cited for gallantry in action at Stone River and was wounded during the siege of Atlanta.

Following the Civil War he participated in numerous Indian campaigns. In the War with Spain he commanded the 1st Infantry in the battles of El Caney and San Juan Hill in Cuba and later commanded the 13th Infantry in the Philippines during the Insurrection. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1901 and a year later was retired on his own application after more than 41 years of active military service.

General George C. Marshall in a recent message to General Bisbee termed his many years in the Army "an inspiration to the soldiers who fight for Democracy today.

"Your expression of confidence that the democracies will emerge victorious from this great struggle is characteristic of a brilliant soldier who gave so many years in the service of his country, and serves as an inspiration to the soldiers who fight for democracy today," General Marshall said.

Two Unions Back Murray

STAMFORD, Conn., June 11 (AP)—Two local unions affiliated with district 50 of the United Mine Workers of America announced they had surrendered their charters today, asserting that they would stand by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in his battle with John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President.

Harvard University Awards Degrees to 1,825 at Colorful Commencement

Honorary Degrees Received By Knox, Stimson and Nelson

By William R. Frye

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the United States Secretaries of War and Navy on hand, together with Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, and scores of students in military and naval uniform under caps and gowns, Harvard University today celebrated in pomp and ceremony its first wartime Commencement since 1918.

Keying its ancient ceremony directly to the pitch of an American all-out war effort, Harvard followed last year's honor to President Roosevelt with honorary degrees to his three highest lieutenants in the prosecution of the war.

Of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard's president, declared: "Determined, efficient, and selfless commander of the army of production, the country redoubles its efforts at his bidding."

Presenting a Doctor of Laws to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Dr. Conant said: "We salute a fighting publisher who forewarned the nation, and through him pay tribute to those who battle for freedom on the seven seas."

Honoring Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, the Harvard President said: "Most distinguished of our elder statesmen, recalled to service in an hour of need; a new Army springs to life under his vigorous leadership."

1,825 Students

Sitting in the canopied Sever Quadrangle, with academic banners framing a picture of black, white, and brightly colored caps and gowns, 1,825 students heard their President honor the Nation's leaders and prepared to join soon in the fight on front line battlefields.

The 1,825 degree recipients included 718 seniors in the college and 1,107 graduate students slated for Masters and Doctors degrees.

Philip Willkie, son of the Republican party leader, received a Masters degree earned before he left college to become an ensign in the Navy. He marched in the academic procession of the college in his naval officer's uniform.

Bright, June sun shone down between Yard elms to illuminate in light and shadow the picture of a wartime commencement.

Moved one week ahead of the traditional third week in June, this year's ceremonies followed the old-time pattern made familiar by more than 300 years of Harvard history.

Scores of students were absent, already called into active fighting service. Others attended in uniform, knowing they would immediately be called as soon as they received their diploma.

Their Last Act

Performing their last act as Harvard students, cap-and-gowned degree candidates marched double-file in colorful academic procession along the walks of the Yard and past the statue of John Harvard, to which by tradition they doffed their caps.

Reaching the entrance to Sever Quadrangle, the students lined up on either side of the granolithic walk while the remainder of the procession filed between them.

Dignitaries of the State and City, including Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who received an honorary Doctor of Laws, were among those in the parade.

A small professional band played "Onward Christian Soldiers" and other songs, and the music echoed through the yard as the students filed into the Quadrangle for the final, time-honored ceremony.

Several hundred mothers, fathers, and feminine friends of the young men sat beside the rows of black-gowned students to witness the impressive occasion.

Academic Procession

Morning ceremonies began with the traditional academic procession, colorful in the black and white of Harvard caps and gowns and touches of red, blue, and yellow of European universities at which many Harvard faculty men received degrees.

Marching in the parade in academic gowns or formal attire were the officers and faculty of the university; the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Justices of Massachusetts, the Mayors of Cambridge and Boston, other officials of the State and city, officers of the Army and Navy, dignitaries of the church, candidates for degrees, alumni, and guests.

Throughout the day Harvard observed historic rites linking the University with its beginnings 300 years ago as a small college of the American Colonies. These picturesque observances included the opening of the graduation exercises in the morning by the High Sheriff of Middlesex County, Joseph M. McElroy; the seating of the University President in an ancient Tudor chair; the participation of church and State officials; the adherence to traditional forms of speech in presenting the candidates for degrees; and the Latin oration by a senior.

Chapel Service

The Commencement program opened at 9 a. m., when the Seniors assembled in front of Holworthy Hall, in the oldest part of the Harvard Yard, for a procession to the Memorial Church, where Dean Willard L. Sperry, Chairman of the Harvard Board of Preachers, conducted the Senior Class Chapel Service at 9:15.

After the church service, the Commencement Procession formed in the Yard. In their caps and gowns, the members of the graduating classes of the college and the graduate schools, led by the band and the class officers, started from in front of Holworthy Hall at 10 a. m., passed before the statue of John Harvard in front of University Hall, and then proceeded to Sever Quadrangle.

In accordance with an ancient custom, the High Sheriff ot Middlesex county, Mr. McElroy, called the morning execrises to order, striking the platform thrice with his scabbard, and saying "the meeting will come to order." Dean Sperry then offered prayer, and the University Choir, directed by Associate Professor G. Wallace Woodworth, sang.

Three "Commencement Parts," delivered by students graduating from Harvard with special honors, followed. Howard G. Hageman '42 of Albany, N. Y., delivered the Latin dissertation; and dissertations in English were given by Jacob M. Duker '42 of Pittsfield, Mass., and Cornelius A. Wood Jr. '42 of Andover, Mass.

Degrees Awarded

Next, Dr. Conant awarded the degrees to students graduating from Harvard University and welcomed them "into the fellowship of educated men."

Dr. Conant then presented the honorary degrees. The exercises closed with the singing of "Harvard Hymn" by the University Choir, and the benediction by Dean Sperry.

In the afternoon, alumni class reunions which had begun yesterday came to a close. Sixty different classes held luncheon get-togethers in the Yard, after which all joined in the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association.

As usual, the 25th reunion class—this year, the class of 1917—held the spotlight. It was a different, shorter reunion, attended by approximately two-thirds of the usual number, and including few of the old-style events scheduled solely for fun. Missing, for example, were beach outings and the evening musical show.

A luncheon meeting, at which Dr. Conant spoke; a series of roundtable discussions on the war, and a memorial service for 28 classmates who fell in the World War and others who passed on since—these set the tone of the day.

But it was, none the less, a Harvard 25th reunion. It included, for example, an official class grandchild—Miss Camilla Smith, 2½-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. St. John Smith—and Miss Camilla was the center of much chin-chucking attention.

Her mother, Mrs. Patricia White Smith, was by coincidence the "class baby" of 1917, since she was the first child born to a member of the class after college graduation. The "official class grandfather" is Dr. James C. White, of Boston.

By a Staff Photographer

Leading the traditional procession of Harvard University degree recipients through the Yard and past the statue of John Harvard in front of University Hall are, left to right, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President-Emeritus of Harvard; Dr. James B. Conant, President; and Dr. Reginald Fitz of Harvard Medical School.

By a Staff Photographer

Notables Honored at Harvard

Shown here among those receiving honorary degrees at Harvard University's 291st Commencement exercises today are Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, in the foreground; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, just behind and to the left of Secretary Stimson; and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, following Secretary Knox.

Northeastern To Graduate Large Class

One of the last Commencements among Greater Boston educational institutions will take place on Sunday evening, June 14, when Northeastern University will award approximately 450 degrees at exercises in the Boston Arena.

The Commencement address will be delivered by Channing Pollock, playwright, who has taken as his subject, "Is the Fault in Our Stars?" Dr. Carl S. Ell, President of Northeastern, will preside, and Dr. Charles W. Havice, Dean of Chapel, will give the invocation. Authorization for the awarding of five honorary degrees will be given by Robert G. Dodge, Chairman of the Corporation, while Dr. Everett A. Churchill, Vice-President, will introduce the recipients.

Degrees in course will be given as follows: College of Liberal Arts by Dean Wilfred S. Lake, assisted by Dr. Arthur A. Vernon, Director of Graduate Study; College of Business Administration by Dean Asa S. Knowles; College of Engineering by Dean William C. White; School of Law by Dean S. Kenneth Skolfield; and School of Business by Dean Russell Whitney.

Diplomas will be presented by Galen D. Light, Secretary of the University. The exercises will close with a charge to the graduating class by the President and recessional march.

Preceding the Commencement exercises, the Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Dr. Ell at 4 p. m. in the Old South Church.

Harvard Law Graduate Clerk for Judge Ford

Harold Wax, of Paterson, N. J., member of the Harvard Law School graduating class, was yesterday appointed law clerk for Judge Francis J. W. Ford, of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

16 Newsmen Nieman Fellows

Sixteen newspapermen from 13 States received Nieman Fellowship awards today providing a year's study at Harvard University. This is the fifth group of Fellows appointed since the establishment of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard.

The group will begin its studies at Harvard in September on leave of absence from the various papers to which the Fellows belong. The University said that this was the largest group appointed in any year and it makes allowance for an anticipated shrinkage due to war conditions.

The Nieman Fellows are: Millard C. Browne, editorial and political writer, Sacramento (Calif.) Union; James M. Daniel, 3d, reporter, Washington Daily News; John F. Day, Jr., filing editor, Associated Press, Huntington, W. Va.; Edward J. Donohoe, reporter, Scranton Times; Robert C. Elliott, editor of war news, San Francisco News; James P. Etheridge, Jr., editorial writer, Tampa Daily Times, Tampa, Fla.; Thomas H. Griffith, Jr., Assistant City Editor, Seattle Times; Ernest M. Hill, political writer and state capitol reporter, United Press, Oklahoma City; Frank K. Kelly, rewrite, city desk, Associated Press, New York; Erwin W. Kieckhefer, Country Editor, Minneapolis Star-Journal; Kenneth F. McCormick, reporter, Detroit Free Press; Arthur B. Musgrave, copy editor, Houston Post; Fred W. Neal, Washington correspondent, Wall Street Journal; Robert Okin, reporter and rewrite man, Associated Press, New York; Oren M. Stephens, Sunday editor and columnist, Arkansas Democrat, Little Rock, Arkansas, and William A. Townes, assistant city editor, Cleveland Press.

Thomas P. Cheney

LACONIA, N. H., June 11 (AP)—Thomas P. Cheney, who passed on here today, was a former New Hampshire Attorney General and one of the State's most widely known lawyers. A native of Ashland, Mr. Cheney was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1938. He was a major and former judge advocate in the New Hampshire National Guard. He served in the first World War.

Harvard Honorary Degrees

Honorary degrees conferred by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, at the Commencement exercises in Sever Quadrangle today, follow in the order presented, together with the citations read by Dr. Conant:

Edward W. Forbes, Director of the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, and **Paul J. Sachs**, Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University and Associate Director of the Fogg Art Museum. Doctor of Arts. Citation: "Edward Waldo Forbes and Paul Joseph Sachs: The builders of our Museum of Art, a national centre for scholars and curators; together they have labored for 27 years, together we honor them today. Edward Waldo Forbes: A devoted son of Harvard whose foresight and generosity will be long remembered. Paul Joseph Sachs: Lover of the fine arts who deserted a banker's career to become an accomplished teacher."

Raymond G. Swing, radio commentator. Master of Arts. Citation: "A penetrating analyst of the volcanic forces which shake our world, his voice is heard throughout the land—democracy's unflinching advocate."

Jeremiah D. M. Ford, Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages at Harvard University. Doctor of Letters. Citation: "For nearly half a century a brilliant teacher of the Romance Languages in Harvard University; the learned world has long recognized the pre-eminence of his scholarship."

Adolph Meyer, Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University. Doctor of Science. Citation: "For many years the leader of psychiatrists of the United States: a pioneer in applying the techniques of medicine to the diagnosis and treatment of mental ailments."

Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation, New York City. Doctor of Laws. Citation: "Wise in his understanding of the needs of education and the arts; under his guidance the Carnegie Corporation has shown how private philanthropy may sow a rich harvest for the nation."

Reginald A. Daly, Sturgis Hooper Professor of Geology at Harvard University. Doctor of Science. Citation: "A geologist of rare imagination and wide vision, his enthusiasm has aroused physicists, chemists and astronomers to co-operate in the advancement of his science."

Rene J. Dubos, bacteriologist, of New York City, associate member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who will become George Fabyan Professor of Comparative Pathology and Professor of Tropical Medicine at the Harvard Medical School next month. Doctor of Science. Citation: "A penetrating student of the chemistry of bacteria, from one group of microorganisms he isolates potent compounds which will kill another."

Alfonso Reyes, Professor of Spanish Literature at the University of Mexico. Doctor of Letters. Citation: "Professor of Spanish Literature in the ancient University of Mexico; we honor him as a man of letters and as a representative of the nearest of our good neighbors to the South."

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. Doctor of Laws. Citation: "Determined, efficient and selfless commander of the army of production, the country redoubles its efforts at his bidding."

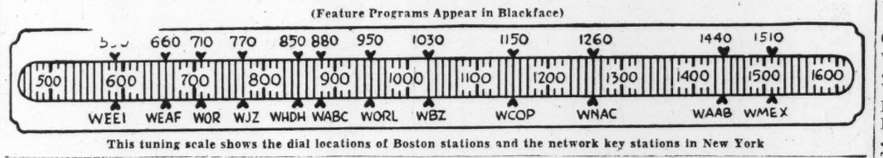
Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War. Doctor of Laws. Citation: "Most distinguished of our elder statesmen, recalled to service in an hour of need; a new Army springs to life under his vigorous leadership."

William Franklin Knox, Secretary of the Navy. Doctor of Laws. Citation: "We salute a fighting publisher who forewarned the nation, and through him pay tribute to those who battle for freedom on the seven seas."

Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts. Doctor of Laws. Citation: "Governor of the Commonwealth and former Overseer of Harvard College; a multitude of devoted friends and proud fellow citizens applaud his high integrity and courageous public service."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm": sk	**Red-Sox-St. Louis Browns**	Dance Matinee
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Baseball Game**	Dean Hudson's Orch
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Red-Sox-St. Louis Browns**	Harry James's Orchestra
3:45	Jobs for Victory	'15 Minutes from B'way'	"Right to Happiness"	**Baseball Game**	Price Control; Orchestra
4:00	Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee; variety	'Backstage Wife': sketch	**Red-Sox-St. Louis Browns**	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
4:15	Network Program	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	**Baseball Game**	Bea Wain, Songs
4:30	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Red-Sox-St. Louis Browns**	Dick Kuhn's Orch
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	**Baseball Game**	Sammy Kayes' Orchestra
5:00	Musical Camera:	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	**King George of Greece.**	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	John Kirby's Orchestra
5:30	Songs; Jay Wesley	"Two of Us"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports; Music
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Comments; Music	'Capt Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sports comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Maudie's Diary":	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Cole Porter: Recordings
7:45	dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	"Melodic Moods"	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"Fighting Quartermasters": dramatization	Frank Morgan, Fanny Brice; guests; orchestra	**American Opera Festival: Aaron Copland's 'The Second Hurricane,' Alfred Wallenstein, con.**	Jose Dominguez' Orch
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	"Sur Les Boulevards"	The Aldrich Family: dramatic sketch		Price Control; Songs
8:30	"Powerhouse": Ray	**Dorothy Thompson**			"Songs of the Range"
8:45	Scott; Elmer Davis				Negro Spirituals
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	**America's Town Meeting: "The Crisis in Rubber"**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor Borge; orchestra; Music Maids; guests**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**"Pages From the Classical Album": records**
9:15				News Service	
9:30	"Big Town": drama	**America's Town Meeting: 'Crisis in Rubber': Jingles**		**'Americans at the Ramparts': music-drama**	**Classical Album**
9:45	"Big Town": drama				
10:00	"First Line": defense program	"Bats in the Belfry"	**Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis; guests; orchestra**	**Raymond Gram Swing. Prev'w Army War Show**	News report
10:15		"Bats in the Belfry"			Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	**Harold L. Ickes**	Morgan Beatty, News	"Keeping Up With Rosemary": comedy sketch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., Talk	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk		Ted Weems's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
11:00	News, Elmer Davis	News; Music	News Service	**Sen. R. M. La Follette**	Drama Shop: "Devil's Henchmen"
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Day's End: music
11:30	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Music You Want	H. Leopold Spitalny's Or.	Jerry Wald's Orch	
11:45	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Music You Want	H. Leopold Spitalny's Or	Matty Malneck's Orch.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	"Fiesta": music	News Service	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00	**News of the World**	Morgan Beatty; News	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie": News	"Morning Watch": talk.	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	News; Morning Toast;	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore: News	popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Mahlon Merrick's Orch.
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recordings	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Scarlet Letter"	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Songs in the Wind.	"Breakfast Club"	Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk	Clark Dennis, songs	"Bess Johnson": sketch.	'New England Cupboard'	Farm and Home News.
10:15	American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft: music	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Musical Headliners	"Help Mate": drama	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Funny Money Man"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband": sk.	"The Bartons": sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Talk; Orchestra
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Australian News	Organ recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch.	News Comment; Orch.	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch.	Colonial Network Orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Sports reports
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Kaleidoscope	Defense; Farm talks	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks: music	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Luncheon Music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Mildred Carlson, talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Music; Orchestra	Leona Vanni, soprano
1:45	"Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	"March On, Marines"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	"Contrasts in Melody"	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Music; News	Victory program
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	"Half and Half"	Guiding Light: drama	"Some Like It Sweet"	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	"Half and Half"	"Betty Crocker": sketch	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Against the Storm"	20th Century Serenade	Dance Matinee
3:15	H. Marble, news	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Telegraphic Reports: St. Louis at New York baseball game**	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'		Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
3:45	"Swing Time": Talk	Southernaires: quartet	"Right to Happiness"		Andrews Sisters, songs
4:00	Interview	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	**Telegraphic Reports: St. Louis at New York baseball game St. Louis-New York game**	Guy Lombardo's Orch
4:15	Victory at Home	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch.		Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
4:30	Exploring Space	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch		Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; news	"Young Widder Brown"		Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	"Musical Camera":	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Freddie Martin's Orch.
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:30	Songs; Orchestra	"Superman": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	Sports; Music
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports comment; Music	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service; Talk
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ontario Show"; Martha	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News	March to Victory
7:15	"Dear John": sk	Scott; comedy; orch.	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	E. C. Hill; K. Kyser	Grand Central Statoon	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Melodic Moods"	Latin Favorites
7:45	Concert Orchestra	Grand Central Statoon	Baritone and organ	"Melodic Moods"	Treasury Parade
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour: Drama; Tommy Riggs; Olyn Landick; Elmer Davis**	"Your War"; drama	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Sizing Up the News"	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15		"Your War": drama		**Don. Nelson: "Inflation"**	"Price Control": records
8:30		Meet Your Navy; orches-	**"Information Please!"; Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	"Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater
8:45		tra; songs; choir		Men": chorus; orch.	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse": Ray	"Listen, America"	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	**"Pages From the Classical Album"**
9:15	Block's Orchestra	"Listen, America"	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Colonial News Service	
9:30	"That Brewster	Attuck's Chorus	Party, Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing":	**"Classical Album"**
9:45	Boy": serial	Raym'd Clapper; Jingles	Singing Westerners; or.	quiz, with guests	**"Classical Album"**
10:00	"How'm I Doin'?":	"Party Line" program	"People Are Funny":	Cedric Foster, News	News reports
10:15	Bob Hawk's Quiz	Al & Lee Reiser, pianists	quiz show; guests	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Talk; Dance Parade	Treasury Star Parade	"The Night of June 12":	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	variety program	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
11:00	News; Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Carl Harte's Orchestra	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:30	Noble's Or; Mas-	Music You Want	"Dark Fantasy": mystery	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45	ter Works of Music	Music You Want	story	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English period. RKE. 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD. 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE. 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Women's War. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD. 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD. 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLQ2. 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Songs. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Forum. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—10:55 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.50mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News, Commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Towers News from The Christian Science Monitor, Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.83mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, June 12

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 12

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—"Broadway": talk.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Sweet and Low.
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Times."
7:45 p. m.—"Ink Spots": Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9m)

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis Browns Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods": Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Second Hurricane."
9:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr Hunt, Mexico City; Music.
9:30 p. m.—"Americans at the Ramparts," drama-music.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—Preview Army War Show.
10:30 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Talk.
10:45 p. m.—Ted Weems' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—Raymond Scott's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.

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AIR CONDITIONED

New Films From Hollywood and England—Relief Sought in Connecticut

'My Gal Sal' at Keith's; English Films at Fine Arts

The song writing career that made Paul Dresser famous in the 'nineties has made Twentieth Century-Fox a film musical in 1942, entitled, "My Gal Sal." Theodore Dreiser wrote the story on which the film is based and Seton I. Miller, Darrell Ware, and Karl Tunberg made the screen play. Either through fact or fabrication, Paul Dresser's experiences resemble the ups and downs of almost every hero whose progress along Tin Pan Alley has been recorded by Hollywood.

According to the new film at the Keith Memorial, Paul ran away from home in preference to wearing his father's cut-down suits and becoming a clergyman. Ambitious for a musical career, he joined a medicine show into which he was shepherded by Mae Collins (Carole Landis). Leaving Mae for the lure of larger fame, Paul went to New York, signed up with a publisher and became a collaborator with the musical comedy toast of the town, Sally Elliott. But though their efforts on popular sheet music symbolized close harmony, their private association was one of misunderstanding.

Paul's and Sally's renunciations and reconciliations pop in and out of the picture as a handy background for a concert of 10 song numbers, most of which have been elaborately produced and many of which are both sung and danced by Rita Hayworth as Sally. Even the beauteous and talented Miss Hayworth cannot disguise, however, the fact that much of "My Gal Sal" is tedious, overproduced, and garish.

From Mr. Dresser's song bag, the producers have revived "Come Tell Me What's Your Answer, Yes or No," "I'se Your Honey If You Wants Me, Liza Jane," "On the Banks of the Wabash," "The Convict and the Bird," "My Gal Sal," and "Mr. Volunteer." "Me and My Fella," "On the Gay White Way," "Oh the Pity of it All," and "Here You Are" have been added to the score by Leo Robin and Ralph Rainger to please those for whom Mr. Dresser's old tunes will not summon many nostalgic associations.

Victor Mature appears as Paul Dresser. John Sutton acts the patient producer in love with Sally. James Gleason, Phil Silvers, Walter Catlett, John Kelly, and Frank Orth are the industrious comedians of the piece. Irving Cummings directed.

The other feature is "The Night Before the Divorce," with Lynn Bari, Joe Allen, Jr., and Mary Beth Hughes in the cast.

"Lady in Distress," the English film which came yesterday to the Fine Arts as the featured item in a program of all-British subjects, has first-rate acting. It benefits too from its unmistakable London backgrounds. But the story seems unnecessarily contrived. Presumably the authors sought to achieve the effect of an O. Henry-esque tour-de-force. But toward the end they have provided so many unexpected twists of plot that they have overreached themselves. The ironically tragic note on which they conclude their story seems more a melodramatic flourish than an artistically justifiable climax.

The plot is an involved triangular affair about a crane worker, his wife, who is a night telephone operator, a temperamental stage magician, and the latter's wife, who is also his stage partner. The complications begin when the crane operator thinks he sees a woman murdered as his train is passing a London tenement. He was mistaken. But the incident serves to begin an acquaintance between the worker and the magician's wife. Jealousies and misunderstandings are employed to build up a dramatic conflict. So far as the crane worker and his wife are concerned, the outcome is a happy one. But for the illusionist and his partner the outcome is different.

Michael Redgrave gives an admirable performance as the young worker, and Sally Gray and Patricia Roc are attractive as the two wives. Paul Lukas does with skill the role of the magician, but the part is not one to show him at his best. There are some striking character bits—by George Carney, for instance, and by other less easily identified players—which add much to the atmosphere.

Perhaps the cream of the program is "A Letter From Home." In the 15 minutes that it is on the screen it paints a brief but touching picture of a day in the life of a courageous English mother whose children are in America and whose husband is on duty somewhere at sea. Only the simplest of material has been employed. But Carol Reed who directed and Rodney Ackland and Arthur Boys who wrote the screenplay have managed to tell a story that combines both humor and poignance.

The shorts—the "Battle of London," with views of the metropolis before, during, and after air attacks, and the March of Time on "Crisis in India"—round out the program.

E. F. M.

Summer Music Study

Hans Busch, who has directed stage production for the New Opera Company in New York, and Walter Decloux, who has directed the music of Charles L. Wagner's road company, giving "The Barber of Seville," are announced as the instructors in the Summer Opera School, to be held from July 19 to Aug. 29 at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Treacher in Film

Arthur Treacher returns to the screen after more than two years' absence for a featured role in Columbia's forthcoming musical extravaganza, "The Gay Senorita," starring Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. Mr. Treacher has recently been on the stage in "Panama Hattie."

20th Century-Fox

Maureen O'Hara, Randolph Scott, and John Payne
In "To the Shores of Tripoli," now at the Metropolitan

King of Greece To Talk on Air From Washington

The Daily Dialer

Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

King George of Greece and his Prime Minister, Emmanuel Tsouderos, are to speak from the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, Washington, Blue-WBZ, 5:15 p. m.

Aaron Copland's opera, "Second Hurricane," based on a story by Edwin Denby, will be the sixth in the series of "The First American Opera Festival." The cast will include William Hess, tenor; Lillian Raymonde, soprano; Robert Reeves, baritone; James Cosmos, basso; Betty Myers, contralto; Earl Rogers, tenor, and Howard Cheek, boy soprano. Alfred Wallenstein is conductor. MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

"The Crisis in Rubber" is the subject for "America's Town Meeting." The speakers are Joel Dean, Chief of Fuel Rationing of the OPA, and Jack C. Scott, General Counsel of the Office of Defense Transportation, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

"Fighting Quartermasters," starring Jay Jostyn, is a dramatization of the work in maintaining a steady supply of provisions, equipment, and ammunition for the men at the fronts. Lieut. Andre Baruch is narrator and the speaker will be Maj. Gen. Edwin B. Gregory, Blue-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette will talk on "Effect of Living Costs on Government Salaries," CBS-WEEI, 11 p. m.

Army Buys Slippers, Shoes for 'Waacs'

The first order for shoes for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps has been placed by the the Boston Quartermaster Depot.

A contract for 2,200 pairs of slippers was awarded to the LaSalle Slipper Company of New York City, and one for 5,250 pairs of service shoes to Marshall, Meadows & Stewart, Inc., of Auburn, N. Y.

Officials at the Quartermaster Corps, First Corps Area, when asked to describe the "slippers," were not able to say whether they were to be made of leather or fabric. "All we know is, they're not evening slippers," they said. The slippers apparently are designed for wear when off duty, and as a relief from the heavier service shoes.

Danbury News Times Price Up to Four Cents

DANBURY, Conn., June 11 (AP)—The Danbury News Times carried in its news and editorial columns yesterday announcement of an advance from three to four cents in the retail price of the newspaper. The sharp decrease in advertising, particular general advertising, was given as the reason for the change, the first since the days of World War I in 1917.

Nutmeg State Reports Group Of 'New Poor'

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11—Social agencies are reporting the appearance of a group of "new poor" in the midst of Connecticut's big industrial boom, families who weathered the depression but now are appealing for assistance. Both Roman Catholic and Protestant welfare agencies in Hartford have made this statement in the past few days.

The rising cost of living is one factor. Persons with low incomes and without the ability to earn higher pay are squeezed by the inflation. Others are asking hor help to overcome family difficulties only indirectly related to finances. In homes where fathers and mothers are both working, there are problems of child care. In some instances welfare workers have arranged to place children in a foster home during the day, letting them return to their own home at night.

Birth Control

The long struggle over Connecticut's birth control law provided another chapter in the news this week. The Supreme Court of Errors, in a three-to-two decision, held that the law forbidding sale, use, or advice to use contraceptives is constitutional and must be enforced. It was the second such decision by the court.

The majority opinion pointed out that the Connecticut General Assembly, in spite of many opportunities to amend the law, has failed to do so, and argued that this clearly meant the Legislature intended it to remain unchanged. Only the General Assembly, in the opinion of the court, can alter the strict rules against the giving of contraceptive advice.

Dimout Order

An Army dimout order, relaxed for several weeks, has been enforced again along the entire Connecticut shore, and New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford and other shore cities have put out their neon signs and reduced their street lighting for the second time. The State Forest and Park Commission has closed the Connecticut shore parks to camping for the summer, or until further notice.

Even across Long Island Sound and across Long Island, the lights from the Connecticut shore produced a glow that could be seen from the ocean, the Army found.

Bus Transportation

How to make a thousand buses do the work of public transportation throughout Connecticut, since new buses cannot be secured, is the job of the Public Utilities Commission, acting as the war transportation agency for Connecticut. This week the commission announced that special committees in Hartford, Waterbury, New Britain, New Haven and Bristol are completing surveys of their communities preparatory to zoning them for bus travel. The surveys will show which sections of the cities are most densely populated with workers in war factories, where bus transportation is essential. The commission is hinting that in the near future all types of buses, including school and camp vehicles, will be pressed into public service. Hours of factory shifts will be staggered so that travel can be spread around the clock.

State Politics

With comparatively little public interest, another political campaign is shaping up for next fall's State election. Former Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, now practicing law in his home town of Fairfield, is being urged to take the leadership of the Republican party in a campaign against Gov. Robert. A. Hurley. Several groups, including the Hartford Republican Town Committee and two Republican women's organizations, have formally urged Mr. Baldwin to become a candidate. He has made no statement of his position.

Not Eligible

A Stamford conscientious objector, working in a war factory, quit his job because he did not want to contribute to the making of weapons. Then he applied for unemployment compensation benefits. State Labor Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher has denied the claim, raising an interesting point in the interpretation of the law. Since all work, even farming, is related in some way to the war effort, said the Commissioner, this man is "unavailable" for work and hence not eligible for unemployment compensation.

Vacation Calls

The State Development Commission reports that the number of inquiries about vacation possibilities in Connecticut is as great as in a normal year. In spite of gasoline and dimout restrictions—or possibly because of them—many people are apparently thinking of vacations in Connecticut. Rental of shore properties, however, has been slow to start.

Injunction Issued

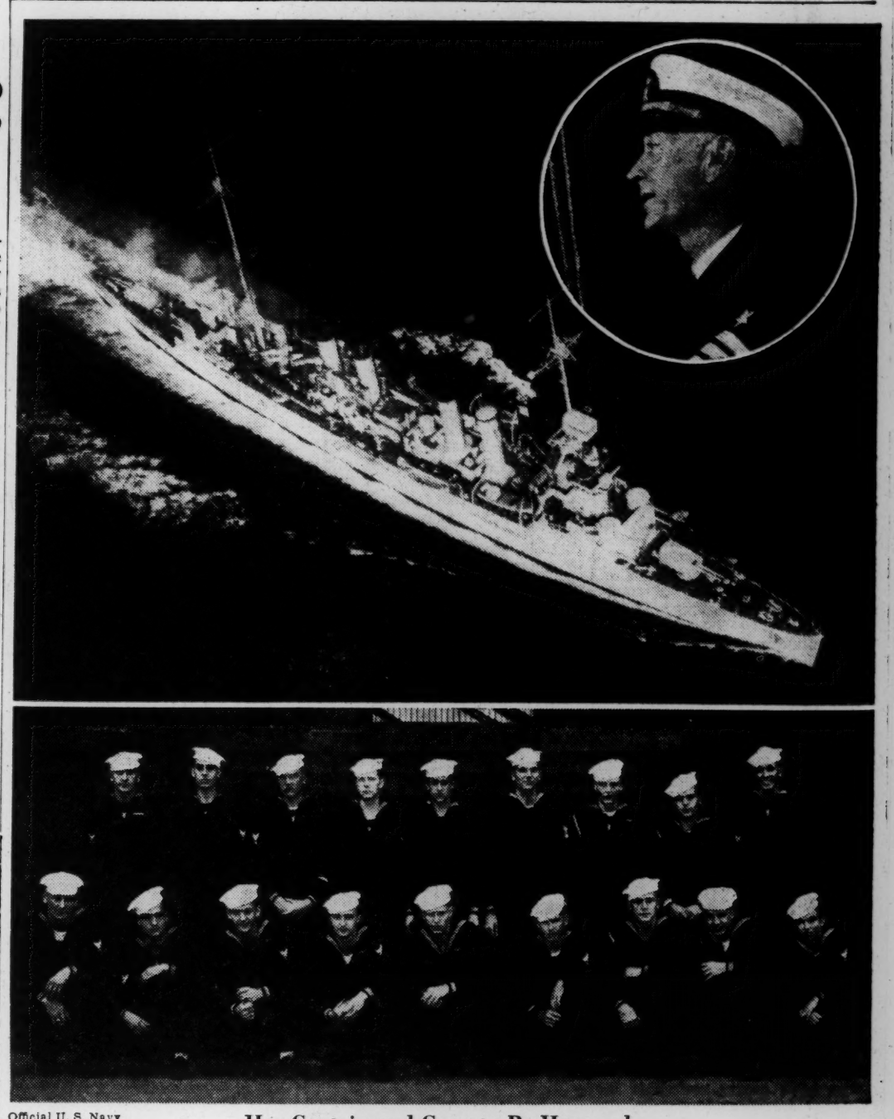
A permanent injunction against the Racliffe Oil Company, restraining the company and its employees from selling gasoline without proper regard to ration cards, has been issued by the United States District Court. It was the first case in Connecticut under the new gasoline rationing regulations.

Nylon Parachute

A parachute made of nylon was tested successfully at Brainard Field. It is made by the Pioneer Parachute Company of Manchester.

About 175 Persons Flee From Portland Hotel Fire

PORTLAND, Maine, June 11 (AP)—Two firemen were overcome by illuminating gas and approximately 175 persons, about 30 of them children, fled early today as fire damaged the first floor of the six-story Wadsworth apartment hotel in the business district.



Official U. S. Navy

Her Captain and Crew to Be Honored

Capt. Arthur C. Robinson, U. S. N., commanding officer of the U. S. S. Marblehead, a light cruiser that refused to sink beneath fierce Japanese assaults during the battle of the Java Sea, will participate in Flag Day observances at Marblehead, Mass., next Sunday. He will be accompanied by a large detail of the Marblehead's crew. Giving the lie to repeated Japanese claims that they sunk the Marblehead, Captain Robinson, his officers and men, brought her home across 13,000 miles of blue water for repairs at an east coast shipyard. Upper: The Marblehead making speed runs near Point Vincente, Calif., before the war. Lower: Members of the crew who will take part in the Marblehead Flag Day observances, left to right: R. C. Raymer, D. A. Kimbark, W. P. Craft, Jr., G. W. Skoldberg, E. L. Cochrane, L. D. Abernathy, W. H. Browning, J. M. Barone, O. A. Marvick, S. M. Sampson, R. E. Burnham, B. L. Browder, S. J. Leszkiewicz, E. Abell, J. Mitchell, T. S. Williams, J. G. Kuks, J. L. Clark. Inset: Capt. A. C. Robinson.

New Destroyer's Launching Next Monday at Fore River

War Activities in New England

Destroyer Launching Scheduled—The new destroyer Boyle will be launched with brief ceremonies at the Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company next Monday, the Navy announced today. Named for Sailing Master Thomas Boyle, one of the most successful privateers of the War of 1812, the destroyer will be sponsored by Mrs. Margaret A. Glascock of Baltimore, Md., great-granddaughter of Captain Boyle.

Navy "E" to Cambridge Firm—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be the principal speaker at the award of the Navy "E" for production achievement to E. B. Badger & Sons Company, Cambridge industrial engineers, and its employees, at the company's plant on June 15.

The "E"-for-excellence-pennant will be presented by Capt. W. D. Puleston, U. S. N., retired. The ceremony will take place before an assembly of employees in the plant yard, during a break in the work shift at 4:30 p. m. Individual Navy "E" buttons will also be presented to a committee representing more than 1,000 employees of the company's Boston office and Cambridge plant by Capt. J. J. Hyland, U. S. N., retired, inspector of naval materials.

The pennant will be accepted on behalf of the company by E. B. Badger, third member of the family to serve as President of the company since its founding more than 100 years ago.

Marriage Made Easier for Men in Uniform—Exercising his wartime emergency powers, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has ruled that marriages may be permitted without unnecessary delay of members of the armed forces who are not residents of the State. His action also will enable Chaplains, whether or not they are residents of the State, to perform the ceremonies, provided one of the parties is in the armed forces. The present law restricted solemnization of marriages by out-of-State clergymen.

Navy Physical Requirements Lowered—Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., Navy Recruiting Officer for eastern New England, has announced that physical requirements for enlisted men have been lowered, especially in regard to eyes and teeth. The lowered standards apply only to the Naval Reserve, and not to the regular Navy, Lieutenant Powers said. He urged persons previously rejected because of defects of eyes or teeth to return for re-examination at the Post-office Building recruiting station.

Mobile Recruiting Posters—Army aviation posters will appear on the sides of the 1,337 trucks of the Railway Express Agency in New England beginning this week, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, said today.

Through co-operation of the Railway Express, it is planned to have such posters appear on the trucks throughout the summer. The campaign will be in the interests of obtaining qualified men for Army Aviation Cadet training and it is part of a nation-wide movement involving 14,000 Express Agency trucks in about 3,000 cities and towns.

Quartermaster Anniversary Observed—A radio program commemorating the 167th anniversary of the founding of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army will be broadcast from 8 to 8:30 p. m. tonight on WBZ, Boston, and the Blue Network. The radio show will consist of a dramatization of the colorful history of the Corps, it was stated.

Lieut. Andre Baruch of the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington will act as narrator, and one of the principal roles will be played by Jay Jostyn, known to radio listeners as "Mr. District Attorney."

Bethany Union Open House At New Quarters

Bethany Union, a home for students and working girls, is having Open House this afternoon and evening at its new quarters on Newbury Street. It has enlarged its scope of usefulness, the three houses at 256, 258 and 260 have become a community center for numerous societies affiliated with the Universalist Church.

This non-profit, non-sectarian center was established first on Worcester Street 52 years ago, when a worthy layman, John D. W. Joy, wanted some friendly shelter for bewildered stranger girls, when they arrived in Boston with a slender purse and no place to go. And Bethany Union is the fruition of Mr. Joy's dream.

But Boston has moved uptown in the course of time, and what was once an aristocratic section declined, so when the opportunity came to buy the three houses on Newbury Street, the plunge was taken. That was before the United States entered the war. In spite of financial difficulties, the Board of Directors is determined to carry on. Universalist Churches throughout the country, as well as the Women's Societies connected with them, are furnishing "Honor" rooms, naming them after those who have rendered distinctive service in their locality. Thees double and single rooms seem alike, airy and high-ceilinged and with the usual desks, easy chairs, bureaus and beds, but that is as far as the similarity goes, as the personality of the girl occupants is expressed in the arrangement of belongings, which characterizes the artist, writer or business young lady.

Mrs. Winifred Spear is Superintendent at Bethany Union.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Private Lives," starring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30
"Pomp and Circumstance," March, Elgar
"Unfinished" Symphony, First Movement ..... Schubert
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni
"The Ride of the Valkyries," ... Wagner
"Danse Macabre," Symphonic Poem, Saint-Saëns
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"Yankee Doodle Went to Town," Gould
"Sleepy Lagoon" ..... Eric Coates
Song Fest, Medley
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas. 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 10. "A Letter from Home." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent and Dennis Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 10. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston and Kay Francis. 1:10, 4:35, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Hollywood Cavalcade," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. 3, 6:15, 9:45. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—"To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25.

Modern—"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6:10, 9:25. "On the Sunnyside," Roddy McDowall, Jane Darwell. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:05.

Paramount—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent and Dennis Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:45. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston and Kay Francis. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:25, 2:20, 6:25, 9:20.

Scollay—"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "On the Sunnyside," Roddy McDowall, Jane Darwell. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Travel Argentine, Chile." "The Quiz Kids." "Another Film of Those Speaking Animals." "Timing Is Everything in Sports." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Don Cossack Chorus," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Telepix—"Serge Jaroff's Don Cossack Chorus." "Australia's Coral Reefs." "Beach Lures." "Quiz Kids." "Gary Cooper's Dogs." and 30 minutes of newsreels. 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Let's Get Tough," with the East Side Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason and Jack Durant. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown—"Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Unseen Enemy," Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Blues Tonight," Priscilla Lane. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2. Evening continues from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 3:22, 9:32. "Blue White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:59, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 5, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ann Shirley. 2, 5, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. "Our Russian Front." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carrol. "Flying by Night," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracey. 2 and 8.
University: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN, Thompson Square: "The Invaders," Leslie Howard. Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. "The Man from Headquarters," Frank Albertson. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard and Francis Sullivan. 3:27, 9:27. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Ann Shirley. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman Square: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:28, 9:13. "Wild Bill Hickock Rides," Constance Bennett.
Park: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 2:58, 9:13. "Drums on the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 1:48, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 2:30, 8:15. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN — Granada: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2, 5:10, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 1:48, 7:30.
Mystic: "Tough as They Come," Billy Halop. 2:20, 8:35. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 3:25, 7:20, 9:50.
Strand: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3, 9. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. 3:18, 9:18. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:47, 7:47.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston, Edward Arnold. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. 2:25, 8:20. "Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 4:10, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey and Kent Taylor. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Black Dragons," Bela Lugosi. "House of Errors," H. Langdon and C. Rogers. 2 and 8.
Strand: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen.

REVERE—Revere: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Raymond Massey. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Raymond Massey, Leslie Howard. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Her Enlisted Man," Barbara Stanwyck. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Zorina. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "What's Cookin'," with the Andrew Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett, Bruce Cabot. 2:09, 7:54. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:35, 9:20.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 1 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. March of Time's "India in Crisis." 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Pardon My Stripes," Bill Henry. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:48, 8:08. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 2:14, 6:30, 9:48.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
"MY GAL SAL"
IN TECHNICOLOR
Rita HAYWORTH • Victor MATURE
★ CO-FEATURE ★
"The NIGHT BEFORE THE DIVORCE"
• MARCH OF TIME •
COOLING PLANT NOW IN OPERATION

NOW! METROPOLITAN
In Technicolor
"TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI"
Plus "The Remarkable Andrew"

EXETER
NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Eve.-Sat.- Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
Robert CUMMINGS. Priscilla LANE
"SABOTEUR"
Plus "ALMOST MARRIED"

(BOSTON STAGE)

MAJESTIC • TONIGHT 8:30 MAT. SAT.
BOSTON'S POPULAR PRICE PRIVATE THEATRE
EDDIE DOWLING in
GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE Comedy by
WED.-SAT. MATINEES 50c 75c Plus. Tax
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & MOSS HART
EVES. 50c-77c-$1-$1.50 —PLUS TAX— 400 SEATS ORCH. $1.00

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
LESLIE HOWARD—"MR. V"
Damon Runyan's "Butch Minds the Baby"
Starting Sunday
Alfred Hitchcock's "Saboteur"
"March of Time—India"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

2 PERFORMANCES EVERY SUNDAY
George Abbott's Happy Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with Joy Hodges, Marty May
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'w. Cl. 6-5969
Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
Air Conditioned
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4255
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St & 6th Ave.
GREER GARSON • WALTER PIDGEON
"MRS. MINIVER"
From JAN STRUTHER'S Book • An M-G-M Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "AY EAGE!"—Leonidoff's fast moving, colorful revue. Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

"TEN GENTLEMEN from WEST POINT"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Pick up your neighbors! Drive them to work! Your insurance protects you!

New automobile insurance ruling recommended by 67 companies and proclaimed by the Governor of Massachusetts provides additional liability insurance under certain conditions without cost to you!

IN an effort to help win this war . . . to help you do your part in the conservation of tires, gasoline and automobiles . . . all insurance companies writing compulsory automobile insurance in Massachusetts have adopted the following program:

Compulsory automobile liability policies are automatically extended to protect owners and operators of private passenger cars in Massachusetts while transporting persons to and from work.

This coverage will not increase the cost of your insurance!

The above recommendation has been approved by the Commissioner of Insurance. A proclamation by Governor Leverett Saltonstall puts it into immediate effect.

What does this mean to you?

It means that you can pool your car with your fellow workers. You can take your turn driving the crowd to work. You can share your gasoline . . . make tires and automobiles last longer. *Your present insurance policy now protects you against liability for injury to these passengers in your car!*

You do not have to change the registration of your car to receive this coverage!

Whether you carry persons for compensation or not, this coverage applies to you. Your passengers can pay you for their rides to work. You're still protected. Your car becomes known as a Workmen's Livery Automobile but you do not need a special registration.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT NEW PLAN

1. War conditions require the maximum use of every automobile in carrying persons to and from their work. The undersigned insurance companies wish to help make it possible for everyone to cooperate with the Government in the drive to conserve tires, gasoline and automobiles.

2. Owners or drivers of private passenger cars will now be protected from liability for bodily injury to passengers in their cars by their present insurance policy. This coverage is effective when the automobile is used to transport passengers from a place in Massachusetts to their work, or from their work to a place in Massachusetts.

3. There will be no extra charge to the policyholder for this new coverage. It takes place immediately.

4. The registration of the car does not have to be changed. The coverage automatically applies to owners of private passenger cars driving to or from work and transporting others to or from their work, either for compensation or not.

5. Private passenger car owners already insured for guest occupancy coverage will be refunded or credited at the end of the year with the cost of this coverage which will now be extended without charge.

6. If the change in driving conditions brought about by the present emergency results in decreased cost to the insurance companies, they will request authority to pass this decrease along to the policyholders in the form of a refund or a credit.

This does not mean, of course, that you can operate your car as a bus, or a taxicab, or any other kind of vehicle for public hire. But it does mean that for driving to and from work you can take part without fear in the neighborhood pooling of automobiles and help everybody's tires and gasoline last longer. As long as you use your car to transport yourself and others to and from work, you are protected by your insurance.

What if you are already paying for passenger liability coverage?

If your present insurance policy includes guest occupant liability and you have been paying for this type of coverage, your premium for the balance of this year will be reduced by the amount of the cost of coverage which has been extended without charge.

So do your part! Form a car pool in your neighborhood! Take turns driving to work! Conserve gasoline! Make those tires last! Drive carefully! Help win the war!

★ ★ ★

The insurance companies of Massachusetts promise that at all times their protection will meet the demands of today's emergencies.

With driving conditions so radically changed, the automobile insurance picture may change also. If altered driving conditions result in fewer claims and less cost to the insurance companies, the undersigned wish to pass this decrease in cost along to their policyholders.

The insurance companies have recommended that when the losses for 1942 can be reasonably determined there be a review of the situation in order to ascertain whether a voluntary adjustment can be made.

Accident and Casualty Insurance Company of Winterthur, Switzerland
Aetna Casualty and Surety Company
American Automobile Insurance Company
American Employers' Insurance Company
American Fidelity and Casualty Company, Inc.
American Guarantee and Liability Insurance Company
American Motorists Insurance Company
American Mutual Liability Insurance Company
American Policyholders' Insurance Company
Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd.
Central Surety and Insurance Corporation
Century Indemnity Company, The
Columbia Casualty Company
Commercial Casualty Insurance Company
Connecticut Indemnity Company, The
Continental Casualty Company
Eagle Indemnity Company
Electric Mutual Liability Insurance Company
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.
Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company
Employers Reinsurance Corporation
Factory Mutual Liability Insurance Company of America
Federal Mutual Liability Insurance Company
Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, The
Fireman's Fund Indemnity Company
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation
Glens Falls Indemnity Company
Globe Indemnity Company
Great American Indemnity Company
Hardware Mutual Casualty Company
Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company
Home Indemnity Company, The
Indemnity Insurance Company of North America
Interboro Mutual Indemnity Insurance Company
Liberty Mutual Insurance Company
London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ltd.
London and Lancashire Indemnity Company
Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company
Maryland Casualty Company
Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company
Merchants Mutual Casualty Company
Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company
National Casualty Company
National Grange Mutual Liability Company
New Amsterdam Casualty Company
New England Casualty Insurance Company
New York Casualty Company
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.
Ohio Casualty Insurance Company, The
Phoenix Indemnity Company
Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, The
Protective Indemnity Company
Royal Indemnity Company
St. Paul Mercury Indemnity Company
Security Mutual Casualty Company
Standard Accident Insurance Company
Standard Surety and Casualty Company of New York
Sun Indemnity Company
Transportation Mutual Insurance Company
Travelers Insurance Company, The
United States Casualty Company
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company
United States Guarantee Company
United States Mutual Liability Insurance Company
Utica Mutual Insurance Company
Yorkshire Indemnity Company of New York, The
Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Company, Ltd.

Waiving Poll Tax for Soldiers Under Debate in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Congress proposes to let soldiers and other service men from states where poll taxes are a prerequisite to voting, vote even if they have not paid their poll taxes.

Legislation to insure franchise to draftees otherwise eligible to vote is pending in Congress. Argument in behalf of the Gore bill for this end is that if men are called on to risk their lives for the country they ought to be allowed to vote in its elections.

War has once more raised the whole poll tax debate in Congress. Eight Southern States still make poll tax payment a requisite for voting. Advocates of the system's repeal profess satisfaction over the recent outspoken defense of the poll tax by Representative William H. Whittington (D) of Mississippi, in a radio debate with Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts.

Restriction of Suffrage

Mr. Eliot recalled that four States recently abolished poll taxes, but that eight States, representing one-sixth of the nation, continue them as a prerequisite to voting. Such taxes are frequently retroactive, he said, amounting to much more than the initial $2. When Florida abolished the poll tax restriction, Mr. Eliot said, the 135,000 voters of 1936 jumped to 415,000 in 1940. He charged the poll tax plays into the hands of political machines and cites one county where $10,000 was paid in poll taxes on the last day before the deadline by lawyers acting as "agents" of the machine. The local clergy, Mr. Eliot declared, denounced this wholesale buying up of votes an an "effort to undermine democracy."

Mr. Whittington put the arguments and prejudices supporting the poll tax forthrightly on the record. He acknowledged that since the Civil War the poll tax has been used "to restrict suffrage in the Southern States."

"As long as these tests obtain," he said, "the poll tax in connection with other qualifications results in a more satisfactory and effective limitation of the suffrage."

Mr. Whittington declared that, while there are some southern advocates of poll tax repeal, "by and large the agitators in the South are among the Communistic groups." The non-Communistic advocates, he said, are generally from outside the South. These outsiders, he charged, can "make a far greater contribution to the elimination of poverty and ignorance in the South by advocating the repeal of the dishonest protective tariff than they can by interfering in the internal political affairs of the Southern States."

Mr. Whittington declared at one point that the poll tax and other restrictive qualifications were necessary to preserve "white supremacy." However, a little later he said:

"The argument that the repeal of the poll tax would result in the enfranchisement of Negroes is not born out by repeal in North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. . . . The poll tax was repealed in Louisiana in 1936. There has been no material increase in the Negro vote."

Enfranchisement of Negroes

Mr. Whittington implied that advocates of poll tax repeal are primarily interested in enfranchising the Negro. Actually, advocates charge that the poll tax was imposed largely to curb poor whites after the Populist revolt of the 80s, and that it now chiefly disenfranchises whites, an argument that Mr. Whittington's own statement would seem to support.

"The poll tax payments are small and reasonable," continued Mr. Whittington. "Who would deny that George Washington was a patriot although he favored property qualifications for suffrage?"

"Universal suffrage is not synonymous with democracy," he said at one point. "Freedom and democracy do not come by force. I oppose forcing democracy on any people. I advocate freedom and self-determination."

Mr. Whittington concluded by declaring "the passage of a bill that deprives the people of the South of the freedom to prescribe the ballot now guaranteed to them by the Constitution would hinder the war effort."

Mr. Eliot argued that under the Constitution Congress has the power to abolish the poll tax voting requirement in the eight states retaining it.

During the present agitation Tennessee is considering whether or not to abolish the tax on its own account.

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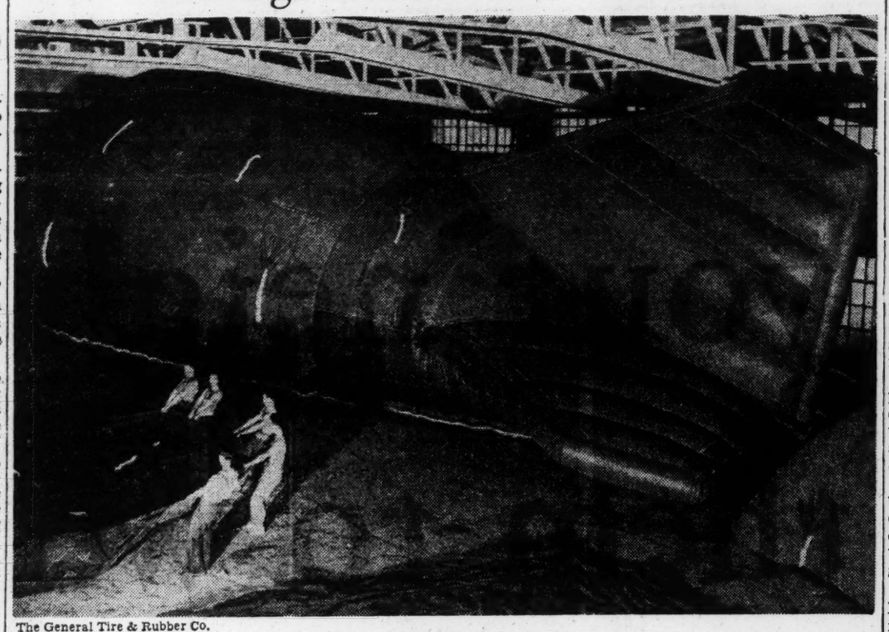

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Play Important Role in Defense

The familiar landmarks of London in wartime are becoming increasingly familiar on the American landscape as factories are turning out the protective devices in large numbers. Men in the foreground at a plant in Akron, Ohio, are pulling together the two halves of one balloon, while an assembled balloon is seen in the background. The balloons are designed to protect troops and war factories from enemy air attacks.

Argentine Deputies Probe Foreign Policy

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 11 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies approved by a 96-to-4 vote last night a Socialist motion requiring Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú to appear June 17 and explain his handling of Argentina's "policy of prudence" in foreign affairs.

This proposal, supported by the Conservatives, who ordinarily back Acting President Castillo's Government, was one of the first developments in the pro-democratic Radical Party's fight to have the nation break diplomatically with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis and re-establish long-broken relations with Russia.

The fight was led in the Chamber of Deputies by Raúl Damonte Taborda, who for months investigated Axis activities in Argentina as head of a Congressional committee.

Breaking relations with the Axis, he declared, would mean "elimination of the activities of the German Embassy and an end to the operations of the Nazi Party, which has acted openly as if this country were a conquered province."

Such a break would not mean war, he said, because Argentina does not have ambassadors in Berlin or Tokyo now and commercial relations with the Axis powers have fallen off to nearly nothing.

"The chief value," he said, "would be that Argentina would cease to be the focal point of uneasiness for other American nations."

The Government, under Dr. Castilo, has staged a "war of nerves" since the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in January, Señor Damonte Taborda charged. This policy, he said, has been favored by the imposition of a state of siege.

An instance of the "war of nerves," the Deputy said, was the Government's halting at the last minute a public demonstration scheduled in President Roosevelt's honor last winter. Another example, he said, was the appearance of Foreign Minister Ruiz Guiñazú at a Nationalist meeting where speakers had denounced the United States.

Señor Damonte Taborda assailed also a recent speech Dr. Guiñazú made citing the friendship of Argentina and Spain. "We appear united with the Spain of Franco in opposition to the other nations of America," Señor Damonte Taborda said, adding, "We have taken the wrong road."

A resolution by Señor Damonte Taborda favoring a break with the Axis and another by Deputy Camilo Stanchina urging negotiations to establish relations with Russia were referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber.

Move in Chile

SANTIAGO Chile, June 11 (AP)—A Congressional committee today refused to consider a proposal that Chile break off diplomatic relations with the Axis powers, on the ground that the Constitution empowers only the President of Chile to make such a decision.

[Chile and Argentina are the only American republics which have not broken off relations with the Axis.]

Shortage of Materials in U. S. Major Problem, Congress Told

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11 — "Shortage of materials is going to be one of our very major problems in the next few months, and for the rest of the war," A. I. Henderson, deputy director of the WPB division of materials told Congress today, indicating that the United States has entered a new shortage economy.

Specifically testifying on the copper shortage, which he said is so great that "we are unable to meet the demands that come to us from our own forces and those of our Allies," Mr. Henderson commented that America's war production facilities have now reached the point where from here on, "they can always chew up more goods than we can supply."

Mr. Henderson acknowledged that it is his duty to suply raw materials needed to carry on the war. But he added that it is well understood there will be a shortage of such materials; that indeed, if there is not a shortage, it will indicate that the unprecedented war production machine is not doing its full duty.

Testifying before the Faddis committee of the House, Mr. Henderson said copper shortage is one of the most serious facing the country.

Estimated 1942 production, he said, is 2,256,000 tons, which includes 775,000 tons imported from South America, which cannot be relied upon in the submarine menace. The estimated copper deficit in 1942, he said, will be in the region of 975,000 tons, adding however that such figures are relative since the demands of armed forces and those of the United Nations are frequently stepped up, and that copper needed for civilian "necessities" is also subject to adjustment.

The available copper supply in 1941 was 2,117,000 tons, he said, including 723,000 tons of imported copper. Imports in the first four months of 1942 equal 498,000 tons, he said.

"We could use more copper for munitions today than is actually coming into our plants," he testified.

Copper is combined with zinc to make brass, which is used primarily for cartridge casings.

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Independent Chaplain Setup Proposed for Navy at Once

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—The immediate establishment of an independent Chaplains' Bureau in the United States Navy was recommended to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today by the general commission on Army and Navy chaplains, representing 30 Protestant groups.

The commission asked that the proposed bureau be headed by a chaplain with the rank of rear admiral and also that the Navy be asked to build chapels at important shore stations, both of the Navy, itself, and of the Marine Corps.

In presenting the cause of a Navy chaplaincy bureau in his report, Dr. Arthur S. Devan of this city, director of the commission, warned that "the Navy chaplaincy is being definitely retarded in its development by the fact that it does not constitute an independent bureau in the Navy but is simply a part of the Bureau of Naval Personnel."

"Many matters of importance," said Dr. Devan, "have to pass through the hands of officers who may or may not sympathize with the chaplains' work, and have an understanding of their problems, before they can reach the final authorities."

Army Revises Regulations

To provide religious guidance for soldiers of all faiths in the expanding Army, the Corps of Chaplains today announced revised regulations in order to expedite the appointment of additional chaplains.

Those who meet the qualifications will be appointed in the grade of first lieutenant, Corps of Chaplains, Army of the United States. They will be ordered to active duty as needed.

A candidate for original appointment as chaplain, Army of the United States, must be a citizen of the United States or a citizen of a co-belligerent or friendly country. He must have reached his 24th and not passed his 50th birthday.

All must have acceptable ecclesiastical indorsement from their respective church body or its officially designated representative.

Candidates are required to submit evidence of the following:

Necessary Qualifications

(A) A. B. or B. S. degree and B. D. or Th. B. degree, or graduation from an accredited college and seminary, together with a minimum of two years of pastoral experience, one of which must be full time, or

(B) A. B. or B. S. degree, or graduation from an accredited college, and theological training required for ordination by his denomination together with a minimum of three years of pastoral experience following ordination, or

(C) B. D. or Th. B. degree, or graduation from an acceptable theological seminary and a minimum of three years of pastoral experience following ordination.

All applicants will be required to pass the Army final typep hysical examination. Authorization for this examination will be furnished by the Corps Area Chaplain. All inquiries concerning appointment in the Corps of Chaplains should be addressed to the Chaplain of the Corps Area in which the applicant resides.

Duchess of Windsor Plans Bahaman Aid

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor, it was learned today, has a plan of her own to help the tourist-starved Bahamas where the Duke has served as Governor for two years.

During her present visit here the former Wallis Warfield has approached several New York Department stores regarding the possibility of their handling a line of native Bahaman jewelry.

The Duchess' husband, when he was Prince of Wales, was frequently called a supersalesman for the British Empire. From hints dropped by a spokesman familiar with the Duchess' plans, it appeared that she has gone in for salesmanship herself in a small way. Asked whether she had made a sale yet, the spokesman replied: "No, but she has a victorious glint in her eye."

The jewelry, based for the most part on tiny shells, is familiar to visitors to the Bahamas where the makers hawk it in palm-fringed Rawson Square, between Bay Street and the docks.

Refrigerated Tank Keeps Germans Cool

By the Associated Press

Berlin. From German Broadcasts, June 11

DNB quoted well-informed circles as saying today that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's operations in Libya owe much of their "extraordinary success" to refrigerated tanks.

[Temperatures inside ordinary tanks in Libya have been reported as high as 120 degrees, Fahrenheit.]

"This new construction, using a type of gas refrigeration known all over the world and being coupled between the motor and the refrigerator," DNB said, "creates a cool interior for the tank even at the hottest outer temperature."

Whole Town Added to Nazi Reprisal

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The toll of Czech executions by the Germans in reprisal for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich rose today to a known total of 306, exclusive of uncounted scores slain in an unprecedented purge which wiped the little Czech town of Lidice off the map.

Anouncement of the execution of 31 more Czechs in Prague and Brno was made by the Berlin Radio a few hours after it reported last night that all men in Lidice had been shot on the charge that the population sheltered the assassins of Herr Heydrich, Nazi ruer of Bohemia and Moravia.

The German Radio gave the population of Lidice—a village of coal miners and woodcutters situated a few miles from Prague—as 483, but Czech quarters in London said it was nearer 1,200.

All women residents were sent to concentration camps, the children were placed in "appropriate educational institutions," and the town itself was leveled to the ground, the Germans declared.

In addition to sheltering Herr Heydrich's slayers, they asserted, inhabitants of Lidice were found to have been "in active service of the enemy abroad."

"Evidence was found of hostile actions committed against the Reich, and subversive printed matter, as well as arms and ammunition dumps, an illegal radio transmitting station and huge war supplies of rationed commodities were discovered," the Berlin announcement said.

Czech Resistance

By Ernest Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wholesale liquidating of Czech hostages by Nazi firing squads—which today was increased by another 14 victims bringing the grand total to 234 since the passing of Czech Gestapo chief Reinhard Heydrich—has failed completely to quench any of the fire of Czech resistance.

Although the Nazis have resorted to every trick in their bag—from clumsy attempts to hobnobbing to the familiar methods of brutalitarianism—the refusal of Czechs to accept the Nazi yoke becomes firmer, according to latest reports from within the blacked-out Republic.

These reports indicate that apart from the Sudeten Germans and a very small number of Czech Quislings, opposition to the Nazi regime is equally strong among farmers, workers, and the upper class. Even among the Sudeten Germans, Hitler and his system are losing ground, due to the particularly heavy casualties that Sudeten Germans have suffered at the Russian front.

New Nazi Attitude

Nazi attitude toward the non-German part of the population of the Protectorate has lately developed a new tone—one which might come under the colloquial classification of "soft-soap." In one instance, for example, permission was given to members of the Nazi-controlled National Solidarity Party to give the Hitler salute. In another, an article in the Völkosche Beobachter, reprinted by compulsion in all Czech newspapers, asserted that the Czechs and the Germans were close blood-relatives, owing to the intermixture of both peoples in the course of more than a thousand years.

During the past months the Germans broke practically every promise which they had given the Czechs in the beginning of the occupation. The administration of towns inhabited exclusively, or almost exclusively, by Czechs was taken over by Nazi commissioners.

In Pilsen, for instance, location of the famous Skoda armament works, not a single Czech is member of the city administration, despite the fact that the Czechs make up 97 per cent of the inhabitants. When they protested, they were told by the German official that the 97 per cent of the Czech "minority" did not guarantee the satisfaction of the German "majority" of 3 per cent. "The Germans cannot be ruled by a minority," concluded the official who rejected the Czech protest.

Puppet Government

A few months ago the puppet government in Prague was reconstructed and Dr. Walter Bertsch, a German Junker, was appointed Minister of National Economy and Labor. He was given power to issue orders on his own responsibility without previously consulting the Council of Ministers or the president. By this act have the Czechs been not only deprived of their last remnant of autonomy in the field of production and economic policy, but also Hitler's own edict of September, 1939, which guaranteed the autonomy of the Czech Government, has been overruled.

Dr. Bertsch who, stranegly for a Czech high official, does not know a single word of Czech, makes sweeping use of his powers. He introduced the twelve-hour day for Czech laborers and is busy gathering a labor army that can be shifted to Germany or other foreign countries. To secure recruits for his army he is playing havoc with the Czech industry.

He has prohibited the manufacture of fine technical and optical instruments, cancelled orders accepted by textile factories the end of last March, and stopped all work in the building industry. He thereby created an artificial unemployment among skilled workers who were then transferred to needy factories in the Reich or, as in the case of building workers, to Northwestern France and Norway, where they are engaged in the construction of fortifications.

The number of Czech workers in Germany which, only a short while ago, amounted to 140,000 is reported to have risen during the past six weeks to about 300,000, or almost 5 per cent of the entire Czech population. The Czech trade unions had already been dissolved before Dr. Bertsch took office. This was done by Herr Heydrich who had 335 Czech labor leaders shot in order to prevent any clandestine reorganization of the unions.

Czech farmers are no less the object of suppression and exploitation than the workers. However, they are more difficult to catch and to watch. Nevertheless, the number of executed farmers is steadily rising. In most of those cases the farmers were accused of not having delivered the ordered portion of their crops.

Frequently, the real motive behind the execution sentences is merely an attempt to pass Czech farms into German hands. Failure to comply with orders such as the compulsory sowing of an increased amount of rye and wheat, is in itself sufficient reason for Nazis to confiscate a farm. The same applies to dairy farmers who fall short of the required deliveries. How high Nazi requirements are can best be seen from the fact that not more than a pint of milk daily may be retained by farmers for their own use.

Landed Estates Seized

Nazi endeavor to Germanize Czech land property is by no means restricted to small and middle holdings. During recent months, the Nazis started to confiscate the big estates which for hundreds of years were owned by the most famous Czech noble-families, such as the Schwarzenbergs, the Kinskys, the Czernins, and the Sternbergs.

Two days before Munich, these and other members of the landed nobility issued a declaration of loyalty to President Beneš and the Czechoslovak Republic. When Hitler invaded the country, he seemed to have forgotten about that declaration. Now, however, it is used as a pretext for the confiscations which, incidentally, are in no ways to be confused with the often announced but never materialized Nazi agrarian reform, but are merely part of Nazi pillaging.

Meanwhile, the Jewish "problem" in Bohemia and Moravia is going to be solved by the transfer of the entire Jewish population to the Bohemian city of Terezin where a ghetto is to be established. The non-Jewish inhabitants of that city were to be evacuated until May 31.

That the Czechs retaliate with sabotage, slow-downs, and contempt of their invaders, is evidenced in a recent article in the Berliner Lokalanzeiger which put the blame for resistance on the Czech upper class and on its "lust for intrigue and underground organizations."

Over 1,000 French Factories Closed

By Overseas News Agency

Berne, Switzerland

Shortage of raw materials and fuel has forced the padlocking of 1,300 factories in France, it was revealed in an announcement by State Secretary Bichelonne of the French Industrial Production Ministry.

Closing down of the factories has thrown a great number of skilled workers out of jobs and these, it was stated, have been advised to enter agriculture and mining or go to Germany. The latter alternative was encouraged by Secretary Bichelonne.

Stimson Against Anti-Liquor Bill

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Opponents of a bill that would prohibit the sale or possession of liquor "within a reasonable distance" of Army and Navy posts were reported prepared today to demand full committee hearings if an attempt is made to call the measure up for a vote in the Senate.

The bill, introduced by the late Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, has lain on the calendar more than a year but has never been the subject of a public hearing.

In reporting the measure, without recommendation, the Military Affairs Committee presented a letter from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson who declared "such legislation would not be in the interest of temperance in respect to the armed forces but would be used as a stepping-stone for a movement leading to nation-wide prohibition."

Director Nominated For Specialist Corps

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt formally nominated Dwight F. Davis today to be Director General of the Army Specialist Corps.

Mr. Davis is a former Secretary of War and donor of the Davis Cup, famed international trophy of amateur tennis.

Also submitted to the Senate for confirmation were nominations of seven deputies and other subordinate officers for the Specialist Corps.

The Specialist Corps is a uniformed, semi-military organization which will do administrative and similar work in Washington and elsewhere to free regular Army officers for combat duty. Its members, who will enroll through civil service, will be men who, for the most part, are past draft age.

Call for Dry Law's Return Voiced by Methodist Bishop

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 11 (AP)—Methodist Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, Washington, D. C., pleaded for a return of prohibition in a speech last night before the Michigan Methodist Conference.

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Greek Monarch Is Greeted With Honors at White House

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—King George II of Greece was greeted with full military honors and a handshake by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt when he and his party arrived at the White House yesterday after their trip from Cairo, Egypt, part way by air.

The tall, slim monarch, who was accompanied by Emanuel Tsouderos, Greek Premier, who told reporters before the ceremonies that his countrymen "are in the fight to stay." He added "the Greek army, its air corps and more than half of its original navy are fighting today in many theaters of the war."

Mission

He said his mission here is to arrange for direct shipment of lease-lend supplies to the Greek forces. "We have been getting materials of war by way of the British, but we feel that the demands of our nation in the war and in the reconstruction period which will follow can be met better by direct American assistance."

Although in recent months prime ministers, dukes and princes have visited the White House, this is the first time since the American trip of Britain's monarchs in 1939 that a King has been a guest and the White House staff turned out to watch the formal reception on the south grounds.

Mrs. Henry Nesbit, the housekeeper, watched from a bench behind a hedge just outside the kitchens where preparations were going on for the small state dinner in honor of the King tonight. The President's secretarial staff came out of the executive offices onto the lawn.

The formal reception group included, beside the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Cabinet members, Vice-President Wallace, the Chief Justice, chairmen of the House and Senate foreign affairs committees. Companies of soldiers, sailors and marines formed a guard of honor.

Sirens Announce Arrival

A shriek of sirens announced the arrival of the King's party. In the first car rode the King in a khaki field marshal's uniform, the Greek prime minister, the Greek Minister, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos and George T. Summerlin, chief of protocol in the State Department.

The President greeted the King with a typical American "hello." After a welcome from Mrs. Roosevelt the King stood between her and the President as the latter presented the American officials. The band played the Greek national anthem and the Star-Spangled Banner.

Although not part of the official reception a Greek-American institution, Steve Vasilakos, peanut vender just outside the White House grounds since 1910, was doing his bit. Now a naturalized citizen, he had the American flag on one corner of his stand and the Greek on the other.

He was so excited he had trouble with his English and had to call on a by-stander who could understand Greek to relate that he had a son who was a policeman in Athens and another with the Greek armed forces. He hasn't heard from either in some time.

Infantry Plays Vital Role in Libya

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

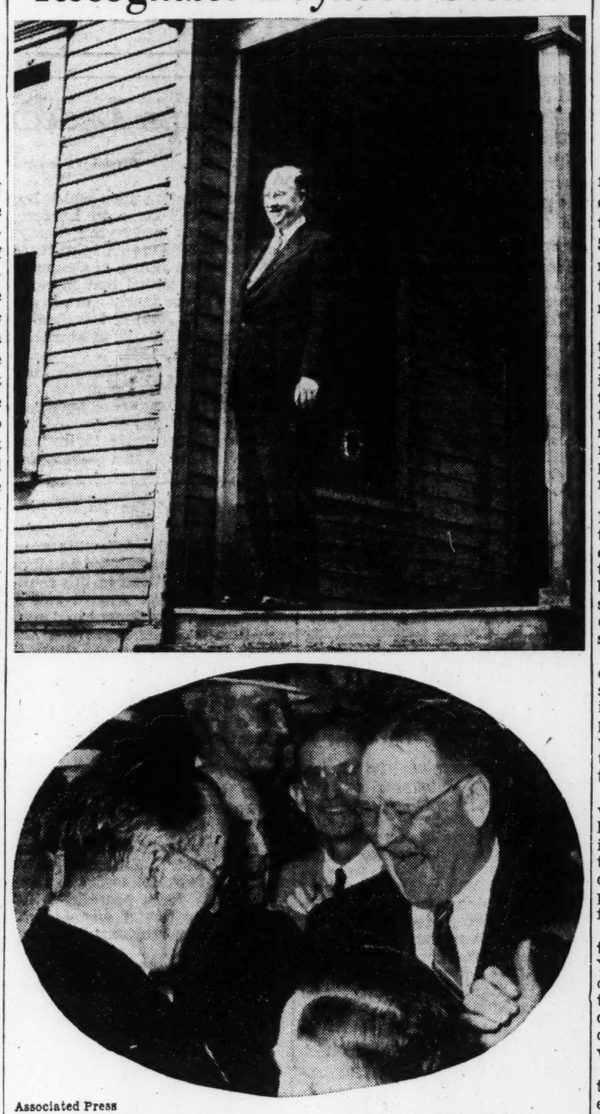
WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN LIBYA, June 11—All day long the artillery has boomed as the Germans rained a steady barrage of shells on Knightsbridge, that sand-swept Libyan crossroads whose stubborn British defenders have proved the chief stumbling block in Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's line of advance. The defenders did not mind German shells. They were dug in strongly and were ready to meet an infantry attack should it follow the barrage tonight as it did last night. At that time, in the moonless darkness, British machine guns found their mark, mowing down several hundred of Marshal Rommel's picked infantry and it is not anticipated that the German soldiers have much enthusiasm left for a repetition, but the defending brigade was ready for any event.

Otherwise, the situation of the northern and central sectors of the battlefield showed little change. The bulk of the Axis tank force which attacked through the famous Caldron Gap on June 5 was still east of the gap, but its freedom of movement gradually was being restricted to the north and east by the establishment of a series of linked British strong points modeled after the successful Knightsbridge example. In the meanwhile, armored forces on either side were engaged in a high-pressure contest of tank recovery and repair in which both have attained a high degree of proficiency. The British, in particular, succeeded in recommissioning a large number of slightly damaged tanks in a short space of time.

The embattled Free French in the Bir Hacheim area, previously attacked and beleaguered from three sides—from the west, south, and east—were being attacked from the north as well. Besides Italian forces of the Trento Division which have done most of the attacking in the past, the German Ninetieth Light Infantry Division participated in the most recent assault. While the Free French continued to resist with their usual heroism and determination, the First South African Division still was clinging firm to its original positions in Gazala on the northern sector and recently launched an offensive with a considerable degree of local success. In one sector, a South African patrol penetrated far into the enemy's rear, destroyed a large Axis supply column and several Italian tanks, and captured a German tank in new condition complete with the trailer on which it was mounted.

As the great Libyan battle thus continued with fortunes changing from day to day and hour to hour, it generally was agreed by all observers that the present fighting was fiercest, stubbornest, and heaviest of any that had taken place on the North African Front. Some observers compared it in this connection with the Russian Front. One thing was certain. Neither side had gloves on nor was pulling its punches. Casualties have been high on both sides with the attacking Germans naturally suffering the most. It was predicted that the battle may continue within the same cauldron area for possibly another fortnight as long as there is any armor left. Victory probably will go to the side which has succeeded in retaining some tank strength after its opponent has used up all his.

Recognizes Boyhood Scenes



Associated Press

Donald M. Nelson Visits Hannibal, Mo.

Upper: Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, on a visit to his native city, Hannibal, Mo., pointed to a house he said looked familiar. It was his birthplace. Here he is standing on the porch of the old house where he was born in 1888. The house is now a parsonage. Mr. Nelson returned to the city for a civic welcome. Lower: "I grew up to be bigger than you did, boy," yelled Byron Kaup (right) of Little Rock, Ark., to Mr. Nelson (left), as the two met in Hannibal. Kaup and Nelson played on the 1906 Hannibal High School baseball team. Other old friends, including former members of the ball team, surround the pair.

Appeal Fails To Save 125 N. Y. Teachers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—In the face of a determined campaign carried on by teachers' organizations, the Board of Education voted 5 to 2 yesterday to dismiss 125 regularly appointed teachers from the New York City school system to meet a budgetary deficiency.

Large numbers of teachers and their supporters jammed the Board's headquarters in Brooklyn in an unsuccessful effort to have the Board postpone action, after they had won a delay in the dismissal action two weeks ago. Representatives of 22 labor, school, parent, and civic associations urged retention of the teachers.

James Marshall and James G. McDonald told the hearing that they were voting against the teachers with regret, emphasizing that the dismissals were made necessary by the reduced budget. Mr. Marshall said it may be necessary to dismiss 500 teachers when the spring term opens in February.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia earlier in the day said he had little sympathy for the school teachers, implying that if they had not opposed the 65-year retirement bill which he had supported in Albany, the school cuts would not have had to be made.

"The retirement law I suggested would have made room for several hundred teachers," he declared. "It is not unreasonable for teachers to retire at the age of 65. If they did that, we wouldn't have the present situation; but I've been fought all the way on this."

On the other side of the question, Dr. Alonzo F. Myers of New York University charged that the dismissals were brought about as the result of politics, and contended classes were "ridiculously high" as compared with school systems elsewhere.

George S. Counts, President of the American Federation of Teachers, warned the Board that teacher dismissals here might have unfavorable repercussions in every section of the country. Other cities may begin to reduce their educational services, he said.

Pay Rise Ordered

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The War Labor Board ordered a wage increase of seven cents an hour yesterday in the Lynchburg, Va., plant of the Mead Corporation, whose President, George H. Mead, is a member of the WLB. Mr. Mead did not participate in the decision.

The Board's opinion, written by Dr. George W. Taylor, public member, said wage data showed hourly rates at the plant were below the average of the rates paid by concerns making similar products in Virginia and "substantially below" the average rates throughout the paperboard industry. Starting rates were 46 cents an hour, and average earnings, including overtime, were 64 cents.

The dispute affected 450 employees represented by District 50, United Mine Workers of America. Two employer members of the board, Roger D. Lapham and H. B. Horton, concurred in the decision.

Peace Proposals by C. I. O. Called 'Fantastic' by A. F. of L.

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor took the position yesterday that the Congress of Industrial Organizations had rejected its peace offer. It not only termed the latter's counterproposals "fantastic," but said the C. I. O. "rebel movement" wanted A. F. of L. protection while "stabbing A. F. of L. unions in the back" with organizational raids.

This sharp comment on the action of the C. I. O. Executive Board last week appeared in the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service, an official publication. Although generally regarded as authoritative, the statements were not credited to any individuals. High A. F. of L. officials have kept silent on the C. I. O. suggestion for a joint meeting of the two executive councils.

"Torn by internal strife and division," said the A. F. of L. article, "the C. I. O. has rejected the American Federation of Labor's invitation for immediate resumption of labor peace negotiations. This short-sighted decision came after a week of turmoil during which C. I. O. President Philip Murray and his former chief, John L. Lewis, came to a final parting of the ways with a bitter exchange of acrimonious insults.

"Faced by the loss of its largest affiliate, the United Mine Workers, the C. I. O. made it clear that it does not dare enter into discussions looking toward unity in the labor movement.

"The C. I. O. tried to cover up its rejection of the A. F. of L. peace bid by making public two fantastic counterproposals which were wholly unworthy of serious consideration. The Executive Board of the rebel movement adopted a resolution declaring that organic unity now was a 'false' issue. The resolution suggested a joint meeting of the executive councils of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., or a joint conference of the international officers of both organizations, to work out a program for 'functional' unity.

"In other words, the C. I. O. is asking for the protection afforded by the power of the A. F. of L. while it continues to try to stab A. F. of L. unions in the back by organizational raids."

Biddle Offers Chance To Wrongly-Listed Aliens

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP) — Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that "loyal aliens" of Austrian, Austro-Hungarian and Korean nationality, who mistakingly registered as Germans, Italians, or Japanese during the 1940 alien registration, may now correct their registration by applying to local offices of the immigration and naturalization service.

The effect of the re-registration will be to exempt such aliens from the restrictions placed upon "alien enemies" by Presidential proclamation upon the outbreak of the war.

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Chinese Put War Materials Ahead of Relief Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Relief administrators in China want war materials to have first priority on transport lines, holding that real relief will come when victory is won, according to Robert Barnett of United China Relief, 1790 Broadway.

China has been increasing its production of essential relief materials, Mr. Barnett said in an interview here yesterday four days after his return home by air from a five-week visit to China, where he surveyed relief needs and arranged for organization of a United China Relief office. Most relief aid is in the form of money cabled to China, he said.

"China is thinking not only of winning the war, but also of winning the peace," Mr. Barnett declared. "Chinese reconstruction depends on a trained, responsible intelligentsia, a middle-class personnel. Under the present circumstances, that class is being most penalized by the war. The United China relief is through its support of educational institutions, training programs of medical personnel, support of industrial co-operatives and students, helping to preserve the self-respect and abilities of this class of Chinese not only for immediate needs, but for postwar needs."

Siberian Drive Expected

Chinese leaders believe that Japan will attack Siberia coincident with the opening of Hitler's drive on Russia's west front, Mr. Barnett reported. They hold that Japan cannot afford to lengthen its lines of communication in the southwestern Pacific or in Asia without eliminating the threat to its own industrial machine from Vladivostok and other Russian bases, he said.

The Chinese consider the current Japanese military campaign against free China as an effort to knock China out of the war, Mr. Barnett declared, adding that they saw the attacks on Chinese areas near the coast as intended to frustrate Allied attempts to set up bases for bombing Japan.

Mr. Barnett held that the greatest needs of the Chinese people outside of war supplies were for medical and technical books, paper and medical equipment. A real improvement of the problem of getting supplies to China entails "a decisive military action in Burma and a removal of Japanese land, air and sea threats to Calcutta and Assam, India," he stressed.

Prompt Action Needed

"This is bound to be a very difficult operation, but one which must be undertaken by the United Nations if any substantial and lasting improvement of the Chinese supply problem is to be accomplished," he declared.

"Meanwhile, the American and Chinese Governments have made air transport the No. 1 priority. The Chinese are thinking of air transport not as an improvisation, but as a permanent facility to be used long after the emergency is over."

Mr. Barnett stressed that at a time when military supplies are getting to China in only small quantities due to the successful Japanese campaign in Burma, the United China Relief help and United States Government loans were important aids to Chinese morale.

Marines Learn to Swim Where Turf Meets Surf

DEL MAR, Calif., June 11 (AP)—At the rate of 1,000 a week, United States Marines from Camp Elliott are becoming acquainted with the surf near their quarters at Bing Crosby's Del Mar Turf Club. The first 1,000 arrived this week at the race track and established quarters in the comfortable stables.

Jockey quarters have been converted into offices, and the Jockey Club provided accommodations for the officers. The Marines are famed fighters, but too many of the recruits, approximately 40 per cent, do not know how to swim. Use of Mr. Crosby's track where the turf meets the surf wlil remedy that situation.

Nashville Plant's Inland Position Gives Its Warships Natural Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Located many miles from the coast and from the larger shipyards of the nation, Nashville has developed into an important warship production point for the United States Navy.

Only recently a sleek craft moved down the ways from the Nashville Bridge Company into the Cumberland River. The ship was a huge minesweeper, first of its kind to be built on a river front.

This war craft splashed into the waters of the Cumberland, from whence once came laughter and music from chugging showboats.

No sooner was this ocean broomsweeper launched than workmen turned their attention to construction of other warships to be used by the United States Navy. Shortly there followed other launchings. More minesweepers were built, and then came the company's first submarine chaser, which was also the first ever built in Tennessee, and a 420,000-gallon oil barge. All of these built in this Tennessee town far from the ocean.

It is not now uncommon to hear of launchings of warships from inland waterways, for this is war, but in peacetime such would be unheard of.

Located on the Cumberland River, the Nashville Bridge Company has a Government contract for construction of an undisclosed number of warships. Surrounded by the foothills of Cumberland Mountain, Nashville has a natural protective barrier from enemy fighting planes.

L. C. Anderson, Vice-President and General Manager, says the Nashville Bridge Company is not a novice in building ships for Uncle Sam's Navy. During the World War it executed, he said, a contract for construction of four oil tankers, involving approximately the same outlay as the contract which was first entered into at the beginning of the nation's defense program in this war.

Russia's Decisive Role in War Told By Gerard and Wardwell at New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—If the Red Army holds the Russian front, the war will be won in a year and a half; if not, the war will last four or five years, in the opinion of James W. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador to Germany.

"We cannot minimize the importance of this work, because your contributions will encourage the Russians," Mr. Gerard said, describing the work of the Russian War Relief of 535 Fifth Avenue, as an aid to Russia's war effort at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club here yesterday. "All our future depends on Russia's firm stand."

The luncheon was in honor of Allen Wardwell, Chairman of the Greater New York Campaign Committee of the Russian Relief group, and was attended by 250 lawyers.

Mr. Wardwell held that it was impossible that Germany could be driven from Russia without a terrific struggle with Hitler's armies. "This will take all their strength and may well involve the complete defeat of the German armies and Germany's complete collapse at home."

"It is to accomplish that result that Russia is now engaged, and in this we must help her," he declared. "When Russia's borders are again her own, if the German armies are still a danger and the world war is still unfinished, the logic of the situation points to Russia's continuing the fight and ending forever the threat which hangs over her."

Among sponsors of the luncheon were Gerard Harrison Tweed, Whitney North Seymour, John M. Harlan, Col. Joseph M. Hartfield, Donald Havens, Albert F. Jaeckel, Leon Lauterstein, John McManus, James N. Rosenberg, Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., Eustace Seligman, and Bronson Winthrop.

Six Iroquois Nations Declare War on Axi

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—War clubs and drums, long gathering dust on Longhouse walls, were taken down yesterday as warriors of the six nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, oldest democracy in the New World, prepared to line up with the United Nations in war against the Axis and its allies.

The Indian chiefs, following approval of a Declaration of War in a vote in the Longhouse on the Tonawanda Reservation, will assemble with their war drums and in full regalia here today to sign the formal Declaration, then board a train at noon for Washington.

Monday they will present the Declaration at the White House for President Roosevelt's signature.

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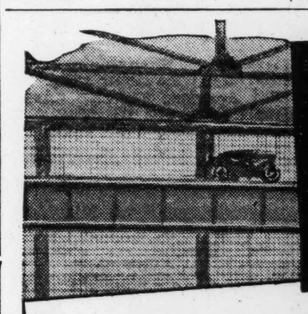

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Loyal Service to Britain Index to King's Honors List

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—In the most democratic list of persons to receive honors on the King's Birthday ever compiled in Great Britain, hard work and service to the nation stand out for all to see as qualifications for recognition.

Most widely known among men who will now forsake the status of mere "Mister" to become either Lord or Sir are economist John Maynard Keynes, who evolved Britain's wartime compulsory savings scheme, and film producer Alexander Korda, Hungarian-born British subject and husband of Hollywood film actress Merle Oberon. Mr. Keynes is made a baron and will thus be known as Lord Keynes, while Mr. Korda's knighthood, one of a total of 34 new knights, makes him Sir Alexander Korda—and Merle Oberon Lady Korda if she wants to be.

It is abundantly clear why Air Marshal Arthur T. Harris, Chief of Britain's Bomber Command, is made a knight. In fact, a considerable part of the honors are given to mark Britain's achievements in air warfare. Lord Riverdale, steel magnate and organizer of the Empire Air Training scheme, becomes a Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire, while at the other end of the scale Stanley Wicks, "shop foreman, number eight maintenance unit of Ministry of Aircraft Production," is awarded the British Empire Medal.

There are dozens of such men as Stanley Wicks honored and women, too, for air-raid precaution work, for trade union activities, for nursing, for land army work, and for numerous other fields of national effort.

The so-called "backroom boys," whose research has so greatly helped the Royal Air Force, first in the defensive and now in the offensive, are named for honors. Prof. Herbert Gough, specialist on "tired" metals, becomes a Companion of the Bath; Group Capt. William Helmore, technical adviser on aircraft production and popular radio commenator on air affairs, is a Companion of the British Empire.

Mr. R. A. Watson Watt, pioneer of radio location, which has transformed Britain's defenses against night bombers into the Luftwaffe's nightmare, is knighted. So is Prof. R. H. Fowler, specialist in anti-aircraft devices.

The Navy is recognized in Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, of Mediterranean fame, being raised to the title of baronet. It is just one step up and he is still Sir Andrew but can now hand the "sir" on to his heir. It does not entitle him to a seat in the House of Lords but perhaps he will make the peerage grade before the war ends. Many of the ordinary sailors who served with him at sea have Distinguished Service Medals in this same honors list.

U. S.-Soviet Pact: Step Toward International Understanding?

By Homer Metz

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The rapprochement of Russia and western democracy—evidenced in the treaty with Britain and the "second front" understanding with the United States—opens the door to a solution to one of history's outstanding instances of international misunderstanding.

For the United States and Russia have followed widely divergent paths to reach their present relationship as comrades in arms and co-planners, under the Atlantic Charter, of a new world.

From their respective beginnings the two great lands, so alike in their vastness and their large mixed populations, have been fundamentally in conflict psychologically. Russian political thinking since before the days of the Boyars has been based upon the principle of centralized control and direction. The essentials of the American outlook, on the other hand, always have been individual liberty and initiative.

Russia, except for brief excursions into European affairs under Peter the Great, Catherine II, Alexander II, and a few other leaders has kept its national face turned toward the East.

Slow to Recognize U. S.

Czarist Russia was unable to comprehend the striving for freedom and human betterment that led to the American Revolution and it was the last of the great powers to recognize American independence. It was not until 26 years after the peace of 1783 that an American minister was persona grata in Russia and it was not until 1832 that St. Petersburg was willing to overlook its dislike of American decentralization and individualism to sign a commerce treaty with the young republic.

During the American Civil War, Russian sympathies were plainly with the aristocrats of the South, even though national interest did impel Russia to send warships to New York and San Francisco to forestall British and French intervention on the side of the Confederacy.

Following the Civil War the basic disparity between the American concept of individualism and the ingrained Russian adherence to centralization brought a sharp clash in Russia's refusal to follow an "open door" policy in Manchuria.

In 1905, American sympathy was overwhelmingly against Russia in the Russo-Japanese War and six years later, in 1911, American public opinion became so aroused over Russian pogroms against the Jews that both houses of Congress passed a joint resolution terminating the commercial treaty that had been signed in 1832.

Conflict in Ideologies

The traditional conflict in ideologies asserted itself again in the early days of the World War when the presence of Czarist Russia in the Triple Entente caused many Americans to look with skepticism on Britain and France's contention that they were waging war against autocracy and tyranny.

Yet the majority of the American people were frankly pleased when in March, 1917, the corrupt and inept government of Nicholas II was overthrown. The quick recognition accorded the provisional Lvoff and Kerensky regimes reflected an earnest American hope that Russia was ready to turn from centralization and absolutism to decentralization and democracy.

Disillusionment followed quickly, however, when the Bolshevist Revolution succeeded and Lenin set up an autocracy which, while it promised much in the way of human liberty, nevertheless followed the traditional Russian pattern of centralized control and denial of individual rights. The half-hearted and ill-starred Allied intervention in the Archangel and Vladivostok areas was at least partially the result of the resurgence of this deep-rooted ideological antagonism.

Except for occasional interludes, this essential blindness of one strong national point of view to another—persisted until Adolf Hitler and the press of circumstances forced the two nations to march together.

President Wilson and Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby firmly refused to recognize the existence of the Soviet regime or to lend it any aid or co-operation and this policy was followed by the succeeding Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover Administrations.

Relations Seesaw

From 1920 until the Nazi attack on Russia last year Russian-American relations vacillated in the alternately strained and superficially friendly manner of men and nations who do not understand each very well and always are ready to think the worst of the other.

In 1921, Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes announced the continuation of the American policy of nonrecognition toward the Soviet regime, but the same year saw Congress appropriate $20,000,000 for relief in Russia.

The next year the United States offered to send a technical mission to Russia, only to withdraw the offer when the Soviet Union impertinently demanded the right to send a mission of inquiry to the United States in return.

In 1923, President Coolidge reiterated the Harding policy and Russia also remained aloof.

In 1924, however, Russia expressed a willingness to do business with the United States and was permitted to establish the semiofficial Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City.

Between 1924 and 1927, American firms diligently sought Russian contracts through the Amtorg Corporation and numerous American technical experts went to Russia to help the Soviets in their program of industrialization.

Disarmament Proposed

In 1927, Maxim Litvinoff, the present Russian Ambassador to Washington, proposed in Geneva that all nations disarm completely. But American suspicion asserted itself again and its delegates to the preparatory disarmament conference rejected the Soviet proposal.

In April of the following year, the United States refused to allow Russia to float a loan in this country, but the next August saw a measurable improvement in American-Russian relations when the Soviet Union signed the Kellogg Treaty. But in December of the same year Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg announced that the United States still would not recognize the Soviet Government, thus putting the United States in the anomalous position of being a treaty partner with a government that so far as it was officially concerned did not exist.

In December of 1929, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson directed an appeal to Russia under the Kellogg Treaty for a peaceful settlement of the Soviet dispute with Japan. Moscow rejected Mr. Stimson's reminder.

In 1930, the United States incurred a rebuke from the Russians by passing the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act forbidding the importation of goods produced by forced or indentured labor. Russia denied that it condoned or employed slave labor. But in 1931, the United States laid down a conditional embargo on all lumber and pulpwood originating in northern Russia.

The succeeding year saw the two nations drawing somewhat closer again when Russia at the disarmament conference strongly supported President Hoover's suggestion of a one-third cut in armaments. Yet the same year American exports to Russia fell from $104,000,000 to $12,500,000.

Recognition Extended

In 1933, the Roosevelt Administration came to power and one of its first acts was to extend recognition to the Soviets. A bright future was forecast then for American-Russian relations. The old ideological antagonisms, it was hoped, would be forgotten. The United States promised to extend commercial and technical aid to Russia and the Soviets promised not to interfere with American internal affairs, to give Americans in Russia complete religious freedom, and to discuss claims and counterclaims resulting from the intervention of 1918-20.

But the succeeding eight years have seen relations between the two countries continue on a vacillating basis.

Charges that Russia openly and covertly had refused to live up to its 1933 promises resulted in repeated formal protests from Washington as well as a decided cooling of official and public opinion in America toward the Soviet Union.

Conversations over claims got nowhere, and in 1935 Secretary of State Cordell Hull denounced Russia for refusing to accept the American offer.

A serious breach occurred the same year over the continuance of Communist activities in the United States. When the United States filed a formal protest in Moscow, Russia indicated its intention of disregarding its promise to "prevent" such activities.

Moral Embargo

Feeling in the United States reached a peak of intensity on Nov. 30, 1939, when Russia invaded Finland. After Russia had ignored a protest by President Roosevelt against the "inhuman barbarism" of unrestricted bombings of civilian populations, the President declared a "moral embargo" on trade with the Soviet.

However, as is well known, the German attack on Russia and the obvious parallel interests of the Soviets and the United States brought the two nations close together again. In the 11 months that have followed that history-making event ther arc of American-Soviet relations has been steadily ascending.

Perhaps the hostorical antagonism between centralized control and absolutism and decentralization and democracy has at long last been overcome.

Apart from psychological considerations, the big stumbling block to closer relations and better understanding between the United States and Russia has been the so-called Third International and its resultant Communist activities in this country.

Stalinist Russia has disclaimed responsibility for the Third International, but it is generally agreed that a permanent solution to the problem of world revolution, to which the Soviet Government is still at least technically committed, must be found before a continuation of riendly American-Russian relations can be assured after the war. Also a better recognition by the Russians of the right of religion would undoubtedly go a long way toward keeping Americans and Russians on the basis of good friendship.

But if it does nothing else, the present close relationship between the United States and Russia should bring a much-needed knowledge of America and the western world generally to the Russian people. Most Russians are acquainted with this country only through the medium of Soviet publications, which now may find new and unsuspected wellsprings of virtue in the "bourgeois" countries.

Steps Leading to Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, June 11

The invitation upon which Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff came to London and concluded with the British Government a 20-year treaty of mutual assistance was first extended by Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, Mr. Eden disclosed today to the House of Commons.

Mr. Eden stated that discussions which paved the way for the signing of the treaty were begun in Moscow by Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. W. Averell Harriman, British and United States envoys, and later by Mr. Eden himself when he visited the Soviet Capital in December, 1941.

Since then, Mr. Eden disclosed, conversations have been continuing. The British Dominions, the United States, and other countries most closely concerned have been kept fully informed of the whole course of the negotiations. After agreement was reached, a formal British Government invitation was extended to Mr. Molotoff to come to London and embody the agreement in a formal treaty.

Russian-British Assistance Agreement

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The text of the 20-year Russian-British mutual assistance agreement follows:

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and British Dominions beyond Seas, Emperor of India, and the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Desiring to confirm the stipulations of the agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for joint action in the war against Germany signed at Moscow July 12, 1941, and to replace them by formal treaty;

Desiring to contribute after the war to the maintenance of peace and to the prevention of further aggression by Germany or the states associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe;

Desiring, moreover, to give expression to their intention to collaborate closely with one another as well as with the other United Nations at the peace settlement and during the ensuing period of reconstruction on a basis of the principles enunciated in the declaration made Aug. 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, to which the Government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has adhered;

Desiring finally to provide for mutual assistance in the event of attack upon either high contracting party by Germany or any of the states associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe;

Have decided to conclude a treaty for that purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond Seas, Emperor of India, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The Right Honorable Anthony Eden, M. P., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

M. Vyacheslaff Mikhailovich Molotoff, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs,

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Part One

Article One

In virtue of the alliance established between the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the high contracting parties mutually undertake to afford one another military and other assistance and support of all kinds in war against Germany and all those states which are associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

Article Two

The high contracting parties undertake not to enter into any negotiations with the Hitlerite Government or any other Government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggression intentions, and not to negotiate or conclude except by mutual consent any armistice or peace treaty with Germany or any other state associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

Part Two

Article Three

1. The high contracting parties declare their desire to unite with other like-minded states in adopting peacetime for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in postwar period.

2. Pending adoption of such proposals they will after termination of hostilities take all measures in their power to render impossible the repetition of aggression and violation of peace by Germany or any of the states associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

Article Four

Should either of the high contracting parties during the postwar period become involved in hostilities with Germany or any of the states mentioned in article three, section two, in consequence of the attack by that state against that part, the other high contracting party will at once give to the contracting party so involved in hostilities all military and other support and assistance in his power.

This article shall remain in force until the high contracting parties, by mutual agreement, shall recognize that it is superseded by adoption of proposals contemplated in article three, section one. In default of adoption of such proposals it shall remain in force for a period of 20 years and thereafter until terminated by either high contracting party as provided in article eight.

Article Five

The high contracting parties, having regard to the interests of security of each of them, agree to work together in close and friendly collaboration after re-establishment of peace for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe.

They will take into account the interests of the United Nations in these objects and they will act in accordance with the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Article Six

The high contracting parties agree to render one another all possible economic assistance after the war.

Article Seven

Each high contracting party undertakes not to conclude any alliance and not to take part in any coalition directed against the other high contracting party.

Article Eight

The present treaty is subject to ratification in the shortest possible time and instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Moscow as soon as possible.

It comes into force immediately on the exchange of instruments of ratification and shall thereupon replace the agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom signed at Moscow July 12, 1941.

Part one of the present treaty shall remain in force until the re-establishment of peace between the high contracting parties and Germany and the powers associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

Part two of the present treaty shall remain in force for a period of 20 years. Thereafter, unless 12 months' notice has been given by either party to terminate the treaty at the end of the said period of 20 years, it shall continue in force until 12 months after either high contracting party shall have given notice to the other in writing of his intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate in London on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1942, in the Russian and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Canada's Flag Day Slated for July 4

OTTAWA, June 11 (AP)—Canada will observe United Nations Flag Day on July 4, it was announced yesterday. Similar celebrations will be held in the United States and the United Kingdom June 14.

United States troops will be invited to visit Canadian centers to participate in the celebrations.

The Air Force Band from Ottawa and a drill squadron of the RCAF from Lachine, Quebec, were in Boston yesterday and will proceed to New York for Flag Day June 14.

Signing of Berlin-Bound Bombs for Bond Buyers

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10 (AP)—Hitler is going to collect autographs, but he doesn't know it yet.

Anyone who buys a war bond at the Army War Show opening here Friday will be given the privilege of autographing a bomb which the U. S. Army Ordnance Department promises will be delivered, with due ceremony, to Berlin.

The price of a defense stamp will pay for a "Note to Hitler," to be enclosed in another Berlin-bound bomb.

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Russia, Britain and U. S. Agree on Second Front

Continued from Page 1

ally was allowed until the White House issued the agreed communiqué this morning.

Text

The text of the official White House statement on the Roosevelt-Molotoff conversations follows:

The People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. V. M. Molotoff, following the invitation of the President of the United States of America arrived in Washington May 29 and was for some time the President's guest. This visit to Washington afforded an opportunity for a friendly exchange of views between the President and his advisers on the one hand and Mr. V. Molotoff and his party on the other. Among those who participated in the conversations were the Soviet Ambassador in the United States, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Mr. Harry Hopkins, Chief of Staff Gen. Marshall and commander in chief of the United States Navy Admiral Ernest J. King. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, joined in subsequent conversations on non-military matters.

In the course of the conversations, full understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942. In addition, the measures for increasing and speeding up the supplies of planes, tanks, and other kinds of war materials from the United States to the Soviet Union were discussed. Further were discussed the fundamental problems of co-operation of the Soviet Union and the United States in safeguarding peace and security to the freedom-loving peoples after the war. Both sides state with satisfaction the unity of their views on all these questions.

At the conclusion of the visit the President asked Mr. Molotoff to inform Mr. Stalin on his behalf that he feels these conversations have been most useful in establishing a basis for fruitful and closer relationship between the two governments in the pursuit of the common objectives of the United Nations.

Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, in releasing the news of the Washington conversations, stated that the communiqué was approved by the President and Mr. Molotoff before he left the United States. It is understood that its publication was withheld until the latter's safe arrival home.

Invited by President

Now it can be related that the Commissar came to the United States on the invitation of Mr. Roosevelt, arriving in Washington on Friday, May 29. Because he reached here four hours ahead of time, there was no formal reception committee on hand to greet him.

White House cars and a group of State Department officials hastened to the point of Mr. Molotoff's arrival in Washington and escorted him to the White House, where he was met by the Chief Executive.

It was learned that after brief formalities of welcome, Mr. Molotoff was given an opportunity to rest before dining with the Chief Executive. Instead, he went for a walk around the grounds in full view of hundreds of home-going Government workers.

The effect of the double understanding, one between Russia and Britain and the other between Russia and America, is to solidify the principal United Nations behind the present war and behind the future peace.

The 20-year mutual aid treaty really puts into the written word the same intentions which were reached by the President and the Foreign Commissar in their conversations. This treaty is accepted here as a prelude to organization of some system of collective security—called mutual assistance—after the war.

The President's statement expressing the "unity of views" reached by Moscow and Washington underlines the preoccupation of both countries with the building of the peace as well as the prosecution of the war.

The military and diplomatic representatives of all three of the countries are agreed on the urgency of opening a second fighting front against the Nazis this year. When informed authorities talk about it off the record in Washington they more often refer to this summer, not merely this year.

Parole-Eligible Inmates Want to Serve in Army

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—New York will go direct to its prisons soon to enlist parole-eligible inmates for military service. Inaugurating a program which will become statewide after further survey, State Parole Board and Selective Service officials will meet jointly "very soon" at Elmira State Reformatory to consider the pleas of inmates preferring to enter the Army rather than take jobs in civilian life.

Authorities estimate 823 of some 1,400 inmates at Elmira, mostly first offenders, will be eligible for service, and a State Correction Department spokesman said some others may be released if they are acceptable to the Army. The Elmira institution conducts elementary military training for inmates desiring it.

British King Welcomes U. S. Naval Forces

Associated Press Radiophoto

U. S. Fleet Ready for Action in European Waters

Upper: King George of England, left center, walks between rows of United States sailors lined up on the flagship of the American naval force that has joined the British Home Fleet. Below: The King shakes hands with Rear Admiral Robert C. Giffen, Commander of the United States naval forces in British waters. Looking on, left to right, are: Rear Admiral H. M. Burrough, Rear Admiral R. L. Burnett, and Rear Admiral L. H. K. Hamilton.

U. S. Navy Unit Joins British Home Fleet

Continued from Page 1

Royal Navy in our fight against our common enemy, and I know that I am speaking for my whole force when I say we cannot start soon enough."

In any case, until the moment arrives for the opening of a second front on the Continent through combined land, sea, and air operations by joint British-American forces, the United States naval squadron now serving with the British fleet in home waters is not likely to be idle. On the contrary, it is certain to live up to its name of "task force" and carry out many big tasks in the all-important North Atlantic waters.

Guarding Supply Lines

In fact, the role generally assigned to the American squadron by the press here is that of keeping clear the supply lines from the United States and Britain to Russia's Arctic ports, against either against U-boats or German surface raiders. The fact that the United States Navy has been able to send over such a sizeable naval force at a time when the war on the sea is at its height in the Pacific and when German U-boats are busy off the East Coast of America is regarded as a most reassuring sign of the naval strength of the United Nations.

Both officially and by the general public, the visit of King George to the United States ships is enthusiastically welcomed as a new symbol of the growing co-operation between the British Commonwealth and the United States.

Typical of this widespread feeling is the editorial in The Times of London, which hails the combined supply boards set up by the British and American Governments as an important step in unifying the war efforts of both countries.

The war effort of the United Nations it says "will have to be carried on as a great peace effort to build a new structure more fitted than the old to withstand the stresses of modern conditions. A secure basis for such an effort can only be provided by the intimate co-operation and complete mutual understanding between the British Empire and the great American Republic. Neither in the war nor in the peace after the war can victory be won on any other terms."

Dutch Sprinter Runs Down Hague Thieves

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The fastest flying Dutchman at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, M. B. Osendarp, is putting his fleetness of foot into practice as a wartime plain-clothes cop running down bicycle thieves at The Hague, according to the Nazi-controlled newspaper Het Volk.

His record for catching pedaling thieves within a block or so is reported to be good.

Sprinter Osendarp ran third to Jesse Owens and Ralph Metcalfe of the United States in the Olympic 100-meter sprint and in the same position behind Mr. Owens and Matthew Robinson of the United States in the 200-meter.

Churchill's Plan for Coal On the Radio

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill probably will go direct to the people with a Government plan for dealing with the coal crisis caused by falling production and mounting consumption, the House of Commons was told today by Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade.

"The Prime Minister will, I hope, be able to broadcast at an early date on this subject," declared Mr. Dalton, reopening a Commons debate on proposals to inaugurate Government control of the mines and, if necessary, strict coal rationing.

Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, son of the World War Prime Minister, was sworn in, meanwhile, as Minister of Fuel and immediately embarked upon conferences with miners and mine owners.

Sedition Case Defendant Surrenders to U. S

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11 (AP)—Lawrence A. Brown, one of two persons indicted June 9 with William Dudley Pelley, "Silver Shirt" leader, by a Federal Grand Jury for seditious activities, surrendered yesterday to United States Marshal Julius Wichser.

Mr. Brown, listed as Secretary of the Fellowship Press, Inc., printing concern which published Mr. Pelley's alleged seditious statements, was sent to jail in default of bond.

Agnes Marian Henderson, Treasurer of the concern, arrested June 9, was released under $5,000 bond. Mr. Pelley has been at liberty under bond since shortly after his arrest April 4.

Shifts in Japanese Strategy Aid Australia and New Guinea

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, June 11—The marked decrease in Japanese air activity over Northern Australia and Allied-held bases in New Guinea may be of considerable significance when it is viewed in its possible relationship to the Battle of Midway and the raids on Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

The most reasonable explanation for the decrease would seem to be that air concentrations necessary for attacks on Dutch Harbor and Midway Island have prevented the Japanese from maintaining their strength in these parts.

It may be that Japan hasn't sufficient air strength to go round the whole 10,000-mile front, and that their losses in recent days have been more than they can make up for from replacements.

It is interesting to recall that the period preceding the Coral Sea battle wasn't marked by any weakening in enemy offensive and defensive aerial power over New Guinea, although the Japanese accumulated considerable air strength for that unsuccessful testing out of Allied defenses in Australian waters.

Perhaps we are seeing the first evidences of effects of the recent naval actions in which Japanese aircraft have suffered heavily. It may be that the strategic hour for the Allies to blast the Japanese back from their advance bases threatening Australia is drawing near.

Japanese planes were inactive for eight days before they appeared in the skies over New Guinea on June 9 when heavy antiaircraft fire and strong interceptor forces met Allied bombers attacking Lae and Salamaua. It was an unfortunate day for the enemy with 13 fighters destroyed or damaged against two Allied aircraft lost.

Since May 30 eleven Allied raids have been made over Timor, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, but only twice have Allied aircraft been attacked by enemy.

On May 30 eight Zeros were destroyed just south of Salamaua, and on June 9 a solitary interceptor was brought down by an Allied reconnaissance plane.

During the same period the Japanese have made only one attack on Port Moresby, Alllied base on southern New Guinea, on June 2, when seven Japanese bombers and two fighters were destroyed or damaged.

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Germans Claim Capture of Bir Hacheim, British Stronghold in Libya

Continued from Page 1

ships in the transport fleet and "some 20 to 25 ships" in the battle detail.

The powerful Flying Fortresses seem to have got in the first blow shortly after the approaching Japanese were sighted, scoring hits on a cruiser or a battleship, a destroyer, and a transport. The following morning, Japanese planes attacked Midway in force, but were forced to turn tail when they were met by combined Army, Navy, and Marine air squadrons. The American fliers quickly followed up their defensive action with an attack on the battle fleet. Flying Fortresses hit one carrier in this assault, refueled and rearmed, and damaged one heavy cruiser and possibly another.

The critical point in the battle seems to have come when the land-based planes returned to Midway to refuel. Had the Japanese caught them on the ground, the tide of the engagement might have changed suddenly, but the enemy's air power apparently was mainly dissipated by this time.

The new details of the Midway battle were made public in Hawaii by Admiral Nimitz and participating American fliers. Admiral Nimitz said he thought perhaps half the Japanese ships were sunk or damaged.

Meanwhile, in China, the Chinese were reported to have engaged the Japanese in a major fight in Kiangsi Province and to be increasing harassing operations behind the Nipponese lines in Chekiang Province to the East.

In the war at sea, another American merchant vessel has been sunk in the Atlantic and strong United States naval units have joined the British Home Fleet to aid in the blockade of Germany.

Midway Details

New and more detailed accounts of the Battle of Midway have come from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and from officers and men attached to Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons' headquarters in Hawaii, many of whom were eyewitnesses of the action.

These accounts disclose that American Flying Fortresses and other planes and unidentified naval units broke up two sizable Japanese fleets and beat off an attack on Midway by 180 enemy planes.

Admiral Nimitz said that perhaps half of a Japanese armada of more than 30 ships were casualties in a three-day running battle. Final results of the battle still haven't been tallied, but Admiral Nimitz said the Japanese must have lost thousands of men who were left to drown by their fleeing fleet.

The battle ended June 6 when pursuing United States forces lost contact with the enemy in the darkness.

It now appears that two groups of Japanese ships approached Midway on June 3, with a train of transports striking from the west and a strong battle squadron moving in from another direction.

Bombers Contact Foe:

Getting in the first blow, United States Army bombers made first contact with the enemy far west of Midway on the afternoon of June 3. This was apparently the Japanese transport column.

In medium altitude attacks against a barrage of antiaircraft fire the Army planes hit and set fire to a Japanese cruiser or battleship and also left a transport and a destroyer in flames.

The following morning, June 4, United States Marine dive bombers and Army Flying Fortresses smashed at the Japanese battle fleet 150 miles off Midway and inflicted what was described as heavy damage on the enemy. Full details have not yet been released.

Col. Walter C. Sweeney, Jr., of San Francisco, who led a squadron of Flying Fortresses in attacks on June 3 and 4, gave this graphic description:

"There was a big battle line, with destroyers outside, then cruisers, battleships and away back the carriers, which we picked for our target.

"We picked the biggest carrier and headed for it.

"The minute our bomb bays opened the ack-ack started coming up. It was fine shooting, and the Japs must have good range finders because the first shots were right at our altitude.

"The Jap ships started their frantic escape maneuvers, but our pattern of bombs blanketed a carrier. We got at least one definite hit on the port bow of the carrier and saw flame and smoke of the explosion.

"A few Zeros (Japanese Navy fighters) came up at us . . . but we lost them quickly due to our speed and their faintheartedness."

Planes Attack Midway:

Meanwhile, at least 180 Japanese planes from carriers attacked Midway with heavy demolition bombs for 38 minutes but did not bomb the runways, apparently expecting to capture the island and use it as a base for future operations, possibly against the Hawaiian Islands 1,200 miles to the southeast.

American planes which had been roving far out to sea attacking the Japanese fleet returned to Midway shortly after the enemy air raiders withdrew.

"Ths was the critical period of the entire battle for our land-based air force," said Brig. Gen. Willis H. Hale, commander of the Hawaiian Bombardment Command.

"But the enemy didn't come back. They were too busy protecting themselves. From then on, the Japanese were withdrawing and it was a series of mopping operations."

Japan's version of the battle, on the other hand, has been expanded to new proportions.

The leading Japanese civilian naval expert, Masanori Ito, said that "in view of the great success" of the Japanese in the Battle of the Pacific "we should not be disappointed at the loss of two aircraft carriers, for the gain is far greater than the loss."

This was the first authoritative suggestion from Tokyo that two of the Imperial Navy's carriers had been sunk, as officially claimed by the United States. It represnted a shift from Tokyo Imperial headquarters' admission that one had been sunk and another severely damaged.

Mr. Ito declared that the Midway and Aleutian attacks of the Japanese were a "coup de grace" for the United States aircraft carrier force while, he said, the Japanese fleet remained only slightly affected.

His interpretation of the battle was radiocast by Domei, Japanese news agency.

Foothold Claimed:

"Even if Japanese Army forces had not occupied key points—which they did, and the operations reportedly are still progressing in the Aleutian group—the naval operation in this area would have been particularly significant in that it destroyed important military objectives which otherwise could have been made a foothold for air-raiding Japan," Domei quoted Mr. Ito.

The United States Navy has denied that there was any Japanese landing in the Aleutians, so this claim by the Japanese would seem essentially to reflect concern over raids on the Japanese home islands.

". . . What is most significant in these operations (Aleutians and Midway) is the fact that the Japanese Navy succeeded in sinking a United States aircraft carrier force consisting of the Enterprise and Hornet," Mr. Ito said.

". . . In view of the great success of the operations we should not be disappointed at the loss of two aircraft carriers, for the gain is far greater than the loss."

The United States has listed only hits on one aircraft carrier and loss of a destroyer as its price of victory last week in the Pacific operations.

Vice-Admiral Ichiro Sato, member of the Japanese Naval General Staff, asserted that Admiral Yamamoto's fleet had made "a decisive advance toward absolute mastery of the sea" by inflicting "smashing blows" on United States naval forces at Midway and Dutch Harbor.

Domei quoted Admiral Sato as boasting that "as a result of its defeat, the United States must abandon its plan to aid Australia aggressively and must devote itself to the simple defending of its own shores.

"He said Australia has been 'orphaned' while the Panama Canal has become exposed to attack."

Berlin Cautious:

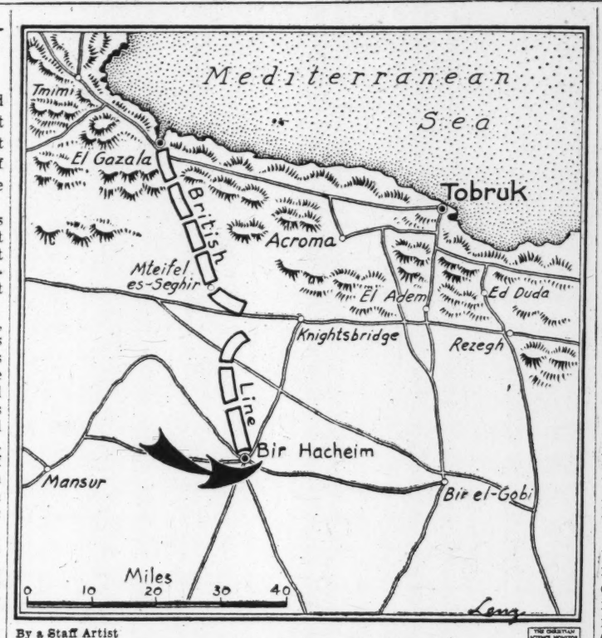
An interesting sidelight on the battle comes from Stockholm by way of Berlin. The German Radio, for some unexplained reason of its own, broadcast Stockholm reports tending strongly to minimize Japan's unsubstantiated hints of a landing in the Aleutian Islands and claims of a victory in the Battle of Midway.

Ordinarily, the Berlin Radio is inclined to magnify Japanese claims, but there has been a note of caution in its reports on the sea and air fight off Midway.

The dispatch from Stockholm said Swedish correspondents reported from London that "the Americans did not regard developments in the present stage of fighting (in the Pacific) as very serious."

"This attitude," the dispatches were quoted as saying, "arose from a conviction that after the naval battle in the Coral Sea and heavy losses in the attacks on Midway Island, the Japanese had lost so much of their combined military fighting power that they could not attempt a successful invasion."

The Swedish correspondents were quoted as reporting that there was no confirmation in London or from the United States of the implication in the Japanese communiqué Wednesday that a landing had been made in the Aleutians.



By a Staff Artist

Shifting African Battle Zone

Knightsbridge area in Libya showing Bir Hacheim, the anchor in the fluid British defense line which is reported to have fallen to the Germans.

Paris Paper Run Off Only Once a Year

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 11

The once powerful Paris evening newspaper L'Intransigeant, which has published editions only twice since the Government left Paris, announced that it would not resume any regular publication until it could do so with "dignity and honor."

It has published once a year to retain rights to its name, June 10, 1941, and June 10, 1942.

Bir Hacheim Lost?

The German High Command asserted today that Bir Hacheim, southern anchor of the British defense line in Libya, had been captured by Axis troops.

A communiqué radiocast from Berlin said the stronghold, defended by Free French troops recently reinforced by the British, had been occupied.

There was no definite confirmation of this from other sources.

Military circles in London acknowledged that the German claim probably was true. They said the immediate effect of the fall of Bir Hachiem would be to relieve the supply difficulties of German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel around the British left flank but that the position was not regarded as vital to the British campaign.

"In North Africa," the Nazi High Command communiqué said, the fort of Bir Hacheim, southern pillar of the British defensive system, was this morning taken by storm after several days of bitter resistance by strong enemy units which had been encircled there.

"The German Air Force successfully took part in the fighting and bombed British troop concentrations and columns."

The High Command also declared a German submarine attack on a strongly escorted convoy in the Eastern Mediterranean, destined for Tobruk, resulted in the sinking of two heavily laden tankers totaling 12,000 tons and the damaging of four transports by torpedoes.

Russian Fronts

Russian dispatches said today that Germany's armies and air force were increasing their pressure along the entire Eastern Front. Attacks were said to be under way at three major points: Kharkov in the Ukraine, besieged Sevastopol in the Crimea, and at Murmansk in the Far North, where the attacking units were airplanes.

Soviet advices from the battlefronts suggested that the Germans might possibly be finally getting their summer campaign under way but this remains to be seen.

The Tass news agency reported from Sevastopol that the Germans had attacked repeatedly during the past 24 hours, hurling powerful forces into the fight, but said that "despite the intensity and stubborness of the attacks the enemy failed to break the resistance of the Sevastopol defenders. . . . The troops firmly hold their ground."

Aerial activity on both sides was described as intense.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock's army had taken the initiative in the shell-torn region of Kharkov, Nazi-held steel center in the Donets Basin 400 miles south of Moscow.

Beyond saying that "a battle took place," its midnight communiqué reported no details.

London heard that more than 10 German divisions, perhaps 150,000 men, were striking at Sevastopol in the heaviest attack yet made on the Black Sea port. A military commenator in the British capital said the Germans were making a particular effort to clear the southern flank of the Soviet defenses.

China Fronts

The Chinese have engaged the Japanese in a "severe battle" in Kiangsi Province near Tsungjen, 60 miles south of Nanchang, and are increasing their harassing operations behind the Japanese lines in Chekiang Province, to the east. Chinese headquarters in Chungking announced.

The Tokyo Radio broadcast a Domein news agency report that the Japanese had occupied Tengpu, 60 miles southeast of Nanchang and approximately that far east of Tsunjen. A prize of the bitter Kiangsi-Chekiang Province fight, the Hangchow-Nanchang rail line, runs through Fuchow midway between Tengpu and Tsungjen.

A Chinese communiqué said that the walled town of Chuhsien, surrounded by the Japanese in western Chekiang Province, "remains in Chinese hands with severe fighting going on east of Chengshan." Chengshan is 12 miles west of Chuhsien on the rail line into Kiangsi Province.

The land transport link between Allied forces in India and China is intact despite the Japanese penetration of Burma, a Chinese spokesman said in Chungking.

"The route remains passable," he declared. "There has been no contact between Japanese and Chinese troops north of Myitkyina (Burmese railhead 185 miles south of Sikang Province border.)"

The spokesman declined to disclose the location of the trail, long augmented by aerial transport, but reported: "The Japanese say we are using an old silk route through Sinkiang."

At the same time, he declared that 8,000 Japanese who pushed 25 miles southward along the Yellow River from Paotow, in Suiyuan Province, had been hurled back 12 miles.

The Japanese operations were described as "the same old story" of attempts to gain military security.

"They are afraid the Chinese might threaten their security around Paotow," he said, "and want to consolidate their grip by dispersing any forces liable to menace them."

In London, K. C. George Yeh, Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information there, said Japanese losses in China up to the end of 1941 exceeded 2,000,000 killed and wounded. Mr. Yeh said he was unable to disclose Chiense casualties, but added: "I would be lying if I were to say we have suffered smaller losses than our enemy."

He said the Chinese were immobilizing more than 1,000,000 Japanese troops, including the forces in both China and Manchuria.

China, Mr. Yeh declared, has more than 300 divisions under arms, with 5,000,000 soldiers in the field and 10,000,000 more men behind the lines.

RAF Action

British fighters blasted Nazi airdromes in the Low Countries and military targets in Northern France Wednesday night, the Air Ministry announced in London. Bad weather over the continent was blamed for keeping the Royal Air Force away from Germany for the second successive night.

All planes participating in the overnight forays returned safely to their bases, a communiqué said.

Rome announced that for the third successive day British warplanes bombed Taranto, site of a big naval base in southeastern Italy.

Atlantic

There were two outstanding developments in the war in the Atlantic. The British announced that strong United States naval units had joined the British Home Fleet in the task of blockading the Germans and protecting Allied shipping lanes and a medium-sized American merchantman was sunk by shell fire from an enemy submarine. The merchant vessel's survivors were landed at an East Coast port.

The sinking brings to 266 the number of Allied and neutral ships that have been sunk by Axis submarines in the Western Atlantic and the Eastern Pacific areas since Pearl Harbor.

Two little American fishing vessels and a medium-sized British merchantman were listed as victims by the navy. Seven ships have been announced this week as sunk in the Atlantic.

Australia

Allied airmen listed a Japanese submarine and a number of grounded planes today as fresh victims of their Southwest Pacific operations, but Australians were warned that another attack was probable.

Army Minister Francis Forde expressed belief in Melbourne that "we must be even stronger" defensively.

"No one knowing Japan's naval and military strength will be fooled into believing that she will accept the Coral Sea and Midway reverses without hitting back," he said.

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that a reconnaissance unit "seriously damaged and probably sank an enemy submarine off the coast." Eight others are known to have been destroyed in Australian waters recently.

Allied bombs fell again Wednesday on the airdrome of Japanese-occupied Rabaul, New Britain.

Britain and Russia Sign 20-Year Military Treaty

Continued from Page 1

bers of Parliament who congratulated him warmly.

The significance of the alliance as embodied in part one of the treaty, lies in the emphasis placed on the mutual undertaking to afford one another "military and other assistance and support of all kinds."

This is an emphatic and inclusive statement which, it is held here, should open the way to full strategic co-ordination that has hiltherto been lacking. The importance of this for the possible opening of a second front in the West is obvious.

The second point of great significance in the alliance is the agreement not to conclude a separate peace, and particularly the specific declaration that there will be no negotiations either with the "Hitlerite Government" or any other Government in Germany that does not clearly renounce aggression. Announcement of tehis point was hailed by special cheers in the House.

It is also significant that the ban on a separate peace includes any other State associated with the Reich "in Europe."

Limited to Europe

The words "in Europe" which occur frequently in the document, underline the fact that both the alliance and treaty of mutual assistance for the postwar period are limited to Europe.

Coupled with the statement in the prologue of the treaty that the British and Russian Governments intend "to collaborate closely with one another as well as with other nations at the peace settlement," this throws some light on one of the underlying problems which the treaty was intended to solve, namely, that of the Russian frontiers.

It indicates that the problem is to be approached in an attitude of mutual co-operation at the peace settlement. It implies also that in return for British appreciation of Russia's security needs in this respect, the Communist Government of Soviet Russia agrees not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

Ban on Interference

Parliament underlined its appreciation of this point, as well as of emphasis on nonterritorial aggrandizement, by special bursts of applause.

Article six of the treaty, which states that Britain and Russia agree to render one another "all possible economic assistance after the war" makes clear the fact that the treaty is not merely a military one, but something much more far-reaching. Taken together with the reference in the Prologue to the Atlantic Charter, it emphasizes the nature of the agreement as an effort to establish a basis for long-term practical collaboration between Britain and Russia and ultimately other United Nations in building up postwar security and peace in a postwar world.

The form taken by part two fo the agreement clearly reflects this effort. In article three special emphasis is placed on the British-Russian desire to unite in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the postwar period—in other words, Britain and Russia declare their intention of trying to set up a practical security system.

In the second part of this article they make it plain, however, that until such a system is established, they will act together to prevent the recurrence of aggression by Germany or its associates. The period of 20 years, which is fixed as the duration of the mutual assistance agreement, testifies to the long-term view adopted.

Long Negotiations

The treaty came as climax of intermitten negotiations dating back to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech of June 22, 1941, when he announced that Britain would give full support to Russia, which had just been attacked by Germany.

In fact, the present treaty replaces the declaration of July 12 that arose out of this speech. This declaration was a general agreement for joint action against Germany by Britain and Russia.

Actual negotiatons, however, date from Mr. Eden's visit to Russia last December. At that time he began the discussion of both war and postwar problems with Premier Joseph Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotoff, and he invited the latter to come to Britain.

M. Molotoff, with the Soviet delegation, arrived in London on May 21. Ambassador Maisky traveled part of the way with him to London, where, at a suburban station, he was greeted by Mr. Eden and other Government officials, and then he motored to Chequers, the country residence of the British Prime Ministers, which had been put at Mr. Molotoff's disposal by Mr. Churchill.

Downing Street Meeting

The first meeting was held at 10 Downing Street the next morning. The other formal meetings all took place in Mr. Eden's room at the Foreign Office and were carried out by Mr. Eden, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Deputy Sir Orme Sargeant on the British side.

On the Russian side Mr. Molotoff was assisted by Ambassador Maisky and by Arkady Soboloff, Secretary of the People's Commissariat of Foreifn Affairs.

At least two generals formed part of M. Molotoff's suite.

At various luncheon meetings and dinners at 10 Downing Street, the Soviet Embassy and elsewhere M. Molotoff met Sir Stafford Cripps and other members of the War Cabinet but Sir Stafford took no direct part in the negotiations. The treaty was signed by M. Molotoff and Mr. Eden in the presence of Prime Minister Churchill and of Maj. Clement Atlee and Sir Archibald Sinclair as leaders of the other two British parties.

New York's Milk Output Highest in 20 Years

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—New York State's commercial milk production in May—804,000,000 pounds—was the highest in 20 years. "A combination of unusually good pastures, continued heavy feeding of concentrates and slightly more cows on farms appeared to be responsible for the heavy flow," the State Agriculture Department said.

Department figures showed pastures to be 95 per cent of normal June 1, highest on record for that date. The percentage of feed from pastures was reported "average."

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Canada Prepares for Record Budget; King Seeks Partial Overseas Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 11—Canada is preparing for the largest budget in its history. When J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, makes his budget speech in Parliament shortly, he is expected not merely to boost expenditures to a figure which would have been considered fantastic before the war but to hammer down the Canadian standard of living.

Mr. Ilsley's original estimate of the cost of the war in the present fiscal year—$3,000,000,000—and his plan to spend about $500,000,000 on civil government probably will be exceeded. The total budget may well be $3,800,000,000, even though the original estimates are for a smaller amount, unforeseen costs being covered, as usual, by supplementary estimates a year hence. This total compares with a peacetime budget of about $500,000,000, which generally was considered high.

Behind the budget lies the effort to reduce the consumption of goods by the ordinary people of the nation.

Gap Must Be Closed

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which has made an outstanding success of enforcing the Canadian price ceiling, knows now that it cannot continue to hold down prices unless the "inflationary gap" between the nation's purchasing power and the available goods is closed. This means more taxes and more loans.

An analysis of the distribution of Canada's income among the various classes shows that a large measure of the pressure to buy goods comes from the people who receive $2,000 a year and less. Persons receiving more than that have been so hard hit by taxes that they are demanding less goods than before the war. The great demand comes from the small man whose income has increased, whose sons and daughters are working—from millions of families which have seen prosperity for the first time in many years.

Politically, therefore, the new budget will be exceedingly difficult to frame, if it is to be effective in saving the nation from inflation. It must chiefly affect the small man and drain off his wages before he can use them to bid up prices, despite the price ceiling.

Taxation and Loans

Mr. Ilsley is expected to attempt to raise $1,800,000,000 by taxation or an increase of $500,000,000 over last year. This will leave perhaps something like $2,000,000,000 to be raised by loans. If the loans tap the purchasing power of the small man sufficiently, such an arrangement would meet the urgent economic needs of the nation, but not otherwise.

As a beginning, it is anticipated that the national defense tax will be increased. This is a universal income tax, collected from wages at the rate of 5 per cent for married persons and 7 per cent for unmarried persons. Here is the most convenient channel for reaching the small man.

Next, there is a general expectation of increases in the excess-profits tax which now rus on a sliding scale from 40 to 75 per cent and which makes a total income tax on corporations run as high as 79½ per cent.

All these proposals and the budget itself must be read in the light of a little-noted statement by Premier Mackenzie King earlier in the year that conscription of men and wealth should be a parallel process. Both obviously will go much further in the course of the next year. The new budget may well be used as a demonstration to the small man in Canada that the Government intends to ask heavy sacrifices not only on the military but on the home financial front.

U. S. Income Taxes Topped by Canada's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

Canadians already are paying a much higher income tax than their neighbors in the United States. For example, a Canadian, married, with two dependents, and an income of $5,000 a year, pays $735.

In comparison, the similarly situated taxpayer in the United States pays a federal impost of $271 a year, and proposals now before Congress would raise this to $540.

On a $15,000 income the American pays $2,475 and would pay $3,586 under the proposed tax bill as against $5,209 paid by the Canadian.

Flier From Latin America

AAF Official Photograph

Bolivian Chief Studies American Methods

Col. Jose P. Coello, chief of the Bolivian Air Force, in cockpit, gets some pointers on American methods of military flight training from Lieut. Col. Charles B. Harvin, director of flying at Randolph Field, Texas.

The Bolivian air head is spending six weeks at Randolph and Kelly Fields studying American flight training. He is one of a number of officers and civilian trainees from Latin America who have come to the United States to learn American methods of teaching military flying.

Fuel Oil Pipe Line Gets Steel Priority From WPB

Continued from Page 1

weapons 100 per cent during the past 12 months.

He put the progress being made by the British as follows:

Tanks, jeeps and other mechanical vehicles being produced at a rate of 257,000 a year.

40,000 big guns and 25,000,000 rounds of ammunition a year.

Millions of small arms and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition for them.

An increase of 100 per cent in aircraft production over the rate of the last quarter of 1940.

An increase of 57 per cent in merchant shipbuilding over the same period.

Vast Production Needed

"The Axis powers made war on us long before they made war on you and so our total production of munitions has greatly exceeded yours," Captain Lyttelton remarked. "Your rate of production is increasing rapidly. Recently it overtook ours and will soon be far ahead. That is one race I will be glad to lose.

"We must achieve this vast production of armaments in a far different way than you are doing it here. The great arsenals I visited with Donald Nelson in this country are masterly examples of American mass production. That certainly is the most efficient way to produce armaments.

"But the same policy which is successful in the United States could not be applied in Britain.

"We must disperse our production in thousands of small shops so that we cannot be knocked out by bombing raids. For example, we have to make the parts for tanks in 6,000 small shops and then bring all of those parts together to be assembled into tanks. In a different way from yours, that also is a triumph of mass production.

"We are producing to the hilt. We are pouring approximately 60 per cent of our national income into the war. There is no business as usual in Britain. There is no production as usual in Britain. There is no profit as usual in Britain. We have thrown everything we have into this war and we will never quit."

Beet Sugar Work By the Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northwest

To help furnish the nation with an adequate supply of sugar for private consumption and war uses during a time when its normal imported supply has been curtailed, 70 Japanese workers from the Japanese assembly center in Portland, Ore., have volunteered to assist in the cultivation and harvesting of the 1942 sugar beet crop in eastern Oregon and possibly Idaho.

The laborers were the vanguard of an expected 400 recruits from the Japanese assembly center. All will receive the going wage.

The plan to use Japanese evacuees from Pacific Coast war zones to help solve the farm labor shortage problem in the sugar beet fields was arranged by Federal agencies in co-operation with Oregon State, Malheur County, and Amalgamated Sugar Company officials.

In announcing the plan, Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon said: "A real emergency exists on the farms of Malheur County, due to the shortage of the type of labor required. I know of no better way in which Japanese citizens of Oregon can demonstrate their loyalty to this country which has accorded them so many opportunities than by following the example of those who have volunteered for this work."

Arab-Semitic Union Of States Proposed

JERUSALEM, June 11 (AP) — Dr. Judah Leon Magnes, San Francisco-born president of the Hebrew University, proposed a "great union of Arab-Semitic states affiliated with the Anglo-American world," in the Hebrew monthly "Bayoth Hayon." The plan cails for a consultative body of about 30 representatives to handle questions of recruiting and rationing of supplies, agricultural production and social welfare.

N. Carolina Costs Of Education Rise

RALEIGH, N. C.—Current expenses for public education in North Carolina rose from $18,296,363 during the session of 1933-24, when the low water mark was reached, to $32,044,363 in 1939-1940, according to figures announced by the State Department of Education. The per pupil cost for all children was increased from $24.18 to $40.56. In 1933-1934 the per pupil cost for white children was $28.54, and for Negroes it was $14.16. By 1939-1940, however, the figure for Negro children had risen to $28.30, which was practically 100 per cent, while the cost per white child was $45.61.

Expenditures for public education began falling after the session of 1928-1929, when the total expenditure was $27,961,531. The 1939-1940 total exceeded pre-depression figures. Per capita costs, however, have not exceeded pre-depression costs, however, except in the cast of Negro children, for each of whom it is about $3 more. Total expenditures for Negroes in 1939-1940 amounted to approximately $2,500,000 more than the 1933-1934 total.

Gold Star Mothers Prepare New Places

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—President Rosevelt yesterday paid tribute to the Gold Star Mothers, who are holding their first wartime meeting here.

"On behalf of our nation I pay to you a tribute which belongs alone to you, the mothers of those who rendered the noblest and most glorious service for their country," the Chief Executive wrote. "Through that service you have been granted an eternal place in American history and the right to the stars of gold which are your symbols."

The organization, preparing to adopt legislation to admit mothers bereaved in this war, honored Mrs. Abraham B. Kram of New York City as the first Gold Star Mother of the conflict. Her son Leonard was killed in the torpedoing of a ship, and she was designated because her application for membership was the first received.

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The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m) 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m. Eastern War Time. 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time add 4 hours, and 2 hours additional for British Double Summer Time.

U. S. Navy Shifting From Defense to Offense

Continued from Page 1

partment officials that the lighter units of America's two-ocean Navy are already beginning to come out of the shipyards in good number, with a steady increase in production seen for each succeeding month.

5. The assurances given Washington by competent individuals that the chances are against the French fleet being surrendered to Germany, at least in a workable condition.

Major Blow at Japan

Although as this is written the full details of the Midway and Coral Sea encounters are not yet released, it is the consensus in the Capital that, taken together, they constitute a major blow not only at Japanese sea power but at Japanese security in the Western Pacific. Some estimates hold that the Japanese have now lost, either through sinking or serious damage, the use of half the aircraft carriers they had on Dec. 7.

Since it has been increasingly apparent during the past six months that carriers are indispensable for successful offensive and defensive naval warfare, Japaneses losses, combined with the fact that a substantial number of new American carriers are expected to go into service soon, augur well for plans to carry war to the main Japanese islands.

An American attack deep into enemy waters, even if spearheaded by carrier-borne aircraft, would require a large number of destroyers. For this reason, importance is being attached to the Navy's reported plans to release a number of destroyers from convoy duty as soon as the new convoy escort boats make their appearance. This new craft is expected to be in service in considerable numbers by this fall.

Offensive Duty

The destroyers thus relieved from convoy duty would, it is pointed out, be available for offensive assault duty either as protection for a westward movement of the Pacific fleet or as raiders against enemy transports, supply ships, and even shore installations.

Meanwhile, more and more of vessels ordered under the 1940 two-ocean navy program are joining the fleet. It has been estimated that 100 combatant ships will be launched in the next seven months—most of these being destroyers, submarines and cruisers in that order.

These new destroyers and cruisers are far stronger than the majority of their types now operating with the fleet and are expected to increase efficiency very markedly.

The information on the French Fleet comes to Washington from sources that have been in an excellent position to judge the temper of both the French people and Government. These sources predict that even if Admiral Jean Darlan were willing to surrender control of the fleet, which he has given no sign of being willing to do to date, French sailors and petty officers would sabotage their vessels rather than see them fall into German hands.

A moderate feeling of security as to the French Fleet in Washington and London will permit the Allies to mass a larger number of their vessels near Axis ports, particularly along the coast of Norway, than would be possible otherwise, it is believed.

The arrival of American units in British home waters is seen as evidence that London and Washington are prepared to go to great lengths to make sure that German raiders do not cut the supply route to northwestern Russia. The mighty German battleship von Tirpitz as well as other modern Nazi units, are now believed berthed in Norwegian ports, probably at Trondheim.

He's President's Favorite —Negro Pianist for Navy

ATLANTA, Ga., June 11 (AP)—Graham Jackson, Negro musician whose facile fingers ripple off boogie-woogie or Brahms with equal ease, has chucked a $200-a-week income to join the Navy and whoop it up at recruiting rallies.

President Roosevelt, says Mr. Graham proudly, "calls me his favorite musician, and I've played for him 23 times, in the White House in Washington and the Little White House at Warm Springs."

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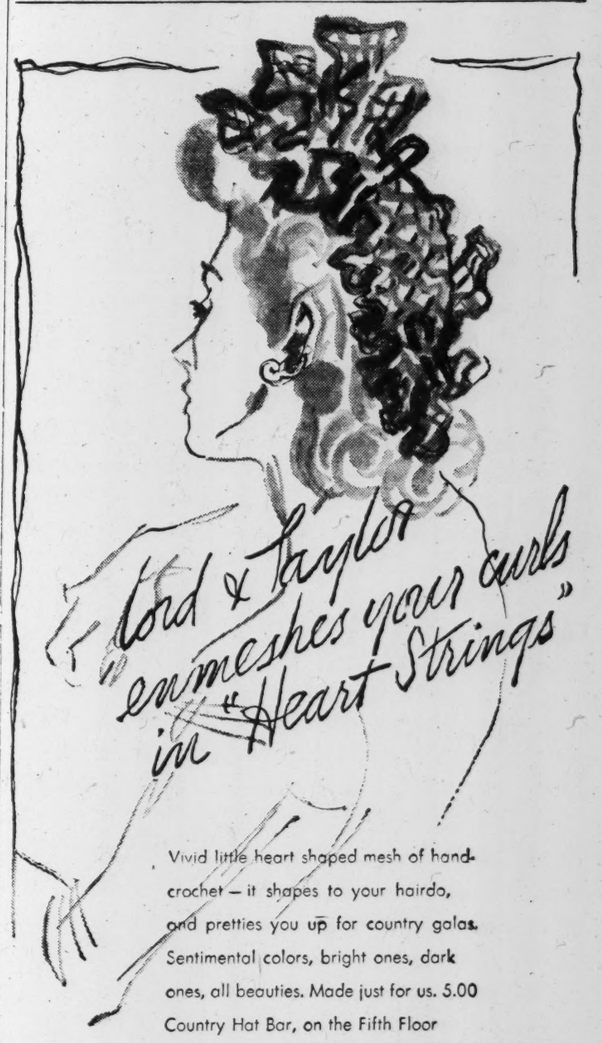

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

The Home Forum

Regarded as Treasures

I AM NOT A collector in the usual sense of the word. Neither rarity nor extreme antiquity makes, in itself, any specially strong appeal to me; but I must confess that certain objects draw me with a kind of love-at-first-sight attraction that causes me to become urgently and immediately desirous of possessing them. If they are unattainable, either by reason of their costliness or because they are in museums or belong to other people, then, of course, that is just that.

But sometimes I am able to acquire them; and they then become part of my life, so to speak, and are thenceforth regarded as "treasures." They are of varied types and their number is not large. Some of them were destroyed in the last big London raid, but not all, and one or two of these I have been able to replace by others, in one instance by an actual replica. Into the first category comes my lovely Milton. My previous Milton, was not, as a matter of fact, a "treasure" at all, apart, of course, from its contents. It was an ordinary modern volume. But I am fond of "Paradise Lost," and kept a lookout for a copy when mine was destroyed. And one day, not long after that happened, I came upon a queer, frowsty little antique bookshop, kept by a queer, frowsty little gentleman, in a back street of a small Wiltshire town where I happened to be staying at the time. The windows of the shop were so dusty that you could hardly see what was inside. The door was only slightly ajar; I pushed it a little further open and peered in.

* * *

I have seen many untidy old bookshops—and many exquisitely tidy ones, by the way—but never have I seen anything to equal that one. There were bales of aged, tattered, decrepit-looking volumes lying about in utter confusion. When I ventured inside, I could see nobody about; but eventually I managed to attract the attention of the proprietor. He emerged rather suddenly from what seemed to be a semi-subterranean chamber at the back of the shop, blinking at me like an ancient owl unaccustomed to the light of day. In reply to my query as to whether he had a Milton, he produced a volume; after less searching, I must admit, than I had expected. It was one of those unattractive late-Victorian editions with small crowded type and pages profusely decorated with dull engravings.

"I'm afraid that is not quite what I want," I said.

"It's a nice one," said the old man, a little annoyed with me; "well illustrated and in good condition. Nice binding. Look at the gilt."

"But the type's so small," I protested. "I want it to read."

He gazed at me in astonishment. "To *read*?" he said, as though that was the last use to which anyone could want to put a book of poetry.

And it was then that he produced the Treasure.

* * *

Two great volumes there are of it, in tawny calf bindings, considerably battered and scarred by the hand of time, but beautiful still in their gentle, dignified shabbiness. Each volume contains six books of "Paradise Lost." When one of these books lies open on the table, the massed pages on either side lie back in a lovely big curve like those of a book in a sculpture or an old picture. The paper is of a warm cream color, stained here and there to a yellower depth. The type is splendid in design, and the arrangement of the pages completely satisfying to the eye. There is no over-crowding, no fussiness; everywhere an informed, though by no means self-conscious, simplicity. This is the kind of book-making that adds so much to the enjoyment of great poetry.

At the beginning of the first volume there is a most attractive engraving of Milton at the age of twenty-one, with wide-open, rather boyish eyes and a gracious, charming expression about the young mouth. His hair curls lightly down to his plain white ruff. His clothes are simple, too. He looks back at me from the page with a steadfast gaze. At the beginning of volume two, there is a much later portrait. Now the poet is wearing a handsome coat, with a great jewel at the base of his fine cravat. The face is that of a dreamer and a thinker, but it is a sterner face. I would rather, I think, have talked with the young Milton.

* * *

Another of my book treasures is a small volume containing maps of England, published in 1740. It was, according to the lovely and elaborate title-page, "drawn and compiled as a Pocket-Book, by order and for the use of his late Majesty King George the First, for his intended Tour through England and Wales, and sold by W. H. Toms at ye Golden Head over against Surgeon's Hall near Ludgate Hill." How I wish I could give you a description of that book that would make an adequate picture of it in your minds! It really is a most charming thing. The maps are all delicately colored by hand. The first one, of the whole of England, is like a little flower-bed; every county is a different color, and there are fifty-two in all. This little map measures four-and-a-half by six inches, and listed down one side of it, in exquisitely fine printing, are the names of the "county's" and their measurements. Another map has all the "great roads" in it; and, when you come to the maps of the separate counties, the lists at the side contain the names of the principal towns and their market days.

Many of my favorite books were destroyed in the raid. Next time, if there should be a next time, this little book is one of the things I should certainly put in my pocket before leaving my abode.

* * *

I wish I had room to tell you about more of my treasures—my colored glass paperweights, my peepshow, my doll's trunk workbox, my Adam and Eve sampler.

As I write, a memory suddenly comes into my mind of dear Rachel Field showing me one of *her* treasures—an ancient photograph album, with a musical-box concealed in the binding. That little incident is one of the most vivid recollections of my last visit to the States, over ten years ago.

ROSE FYLEMAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone

A STREET IN LAVENHAM, WEST SUFFOLK

LAVENHAM IS AN attractive old-world little place, in West Suffolk, of no particular importance today, but three centuries ago the center of a thriving cloth trade. Some of the weavers, it is interesting to recall, were Flemings. In the present day the town is noted for the weaving of horse hair, a trade carried on by women in their own homes.

Like other southeastern counties in England, Suffolk is flat, with good farmland and fine trees. The loveliest season in which to visit this part of the country is in spring, when the sky is an ocean of airy blue piled high with white masses of sailing clouds, and the fruit trees are crowded with blossom. The whitewashed houses of the little place nestle snugly in a green hollow and the fine old church stands on high ground in fields overlooking the town.

The photograph gives a typical view of Lavenham. The houses, with their old shutters and crooked windows, show that unity in diversity which gives such pleasure to the eye and is so sadly lacking in much of the building of the present day.

Airman

Are you too—
you wherever you are tonight,
high in whatever scarred and violent sky—
thinking how little we understood,
how much we have yet to verify?
Are you too—
far off, alone: in tragic flight
where no birds fly—nearing the words
go round and round your set head,
hearing it said:

Nowhere on earth entrust a tryst
to stone and iron, to glass and lead,
for lead and glass and iron and stone
are mist—are mist;
nowhere on earth expect to see,
defined for touch, finality;
nowhere on earth declare the bright
shape of substance seized by sight.

Are you too
finding this night that though heart grieve
mind may receive
first stupendous impact of light?

DORIS PEEL

Queen Anne's Lace

THE NAME Queen Anne's Lace is so descriptive of the flower cluster that it, rather than any of the other names, is selected for this sketch. After the flowers are gone the umbel with its developing seeds draws together in such a way as to form the "bird's nest" which gives to the plant another of its descriptive names.

The umbel of flowers is the weed's most striking feature, however, and it is not only its striking resemblance to lace that makes it so. At the very center of this umbel of snow-white flowers is a single purple, almost black, flower. Like all the other flowers of the umbel it is very small, but what a contrast! . . . Any one who sees the weed for the first time knows what it is when he finds that little, dark-purple flower at the center of the lacy cluster. . . .

As a weed, Queen Anne's Lace has few equals. It can take over meadow and pasture lands with the greatest of ease, for no pasturing stock will touch it and it is tall enough to crowd out all of the grasses used for hay. When it is once established in a field there is only one sensible way to rid the field of it and that is to use it as a fertilizer, plowing it under before it reaches the blooming stage. If this is done, and if the field is kept in some cultivated crop for two or three years thereafter, the weed will be whipped in that particular field.—From "Just Weeds," by EDWIN ROLLIN SPENCER. (New York: Scribner.)

Fresh Forms for Civilization

ARCHITECTURE and civilization develop hand in hand: the characteristic buildings of each period are the memorials to their dearest institutions. The essential structure of the community—the home, meeting-place, the workplace—remains; but the covering changes and passes, like the civilization itself, when new materials, new methods of work, new ideas and habits and ways of feeling, come into their own. . . .

The future of our civilization depends upon our ability to select and control our heritage from the past, to alter our present attitudes and habits, and to project fresh forms into which our energies may be freely poured. On our ability to re-introduce old elements, as the humanists of the late Middle Ages brought back the classic literature and uncovered the Roman monuments, or to introduce new elements, as the inventors and engineers of the last century brought in physical science and the machine-tool technology, our position as creators depends. During the last century our situation has changed from that of the creators of machinery to that of creatures of the machine system; and it is perhaps time that we contrived new elements which will alter once more the profounder contours of our civilization. . . .

If we are to have a fine architecture, we must begin at the other end from that where our sumptuously illustrated magazines on home-building and architecture begin — not with the building itself, but with the whole complex out of which architect, builder, and patron spring, and into which the finished building, whether it be a cottage or a skyscraper, is set. Once the conditions are ripe for a good architecture, the plant will flower by itself: it did so in the Middle Ages, as a hundred little towns and villages between Budapest and Glastonbury still testify; it did so again within a limited area among the swells of the Renaissance; and it is springing forth lustily today in the garden cities of England, the Netherlands, and the Baltic countries. — From "Sticks and Stones," by LEWIS MUMFORD. (New York: Boni and Liveright.)

Divine Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW FREQUENTLY the remark is made, "Oh, if I just knew which way to turn!" or, "If I were sure that I were taking the right course, I should be so relieved!" Many people believe that luck or chance plays an important part in the conduct of their affairs, and when the results of some undertaking in which they are engaged are satisfactory, they declare themselves to be lucky, but when success is lacking, they are apt to aver that luck is against them.

The law of God, infinite divine Mind, not luck or chance, governs the universe, including man. There are certain facts which support this conclusion, and these facts cannot be lightly set aside, or be considered unimportant. The law of divine Mind, Spirit, harmoniously maintains the universe because of the unchanging nature and eternality of this law. We see this law exemplified as the sun continues to shine and the earth revolves on its axis. The seasons come and go, the stars appear at night, fruitage follows after the falling of blossoms from the tree, and in due time, after the sowing of seed, a harvest of golden grain rewards the faithful sower; and all this because of an eternal, ever-operative, all-governing law.

Students of the Bible gain inspiration, assurance, and comfort from the experiences of some of the great characters mentioned therein who relied upon God for guidance, and were delivered from various phases of evil, danger, and death. Moses was divinely guided to observe the burning bush, and to ponder the lesson that it taught. Later he was led by wisdom to take up the serpent, which immediately became a rod in his hand. When the great day arrived for the children of Israel to begin the exodus from the land of Egypt, it was the spiritual guidance of Mind, divine Principle, Love, which indicated the way to be followed; and when that which appeared to be an insurmountable obstruction blocked the way, this same guiding power and presence illumined the way and led Moses and his followers safely through the Red Sea. Elijah was guided to hide himself by the brook Cherith, where he was provided with daily food and drink. After the brook dried up, he was led to the widow of Zarephath, where, despite the fact that her only possessions were "an handful of meal . . . and a little oil," God's abundant supply was proved to be inexhaustible, for "the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail" (I Kings 17:12, 16). And Joseph and Mary were divinely guided to take the infant Jesus out of reach of the murderous intentions of Herod.

Christ Jesus, during his three years' ministry on earth, was continually perceiving and following the spiritual guidance of God. Regardless of whether he was in the valley or on the mountain, in the city or on the sea, in the temple or by the wayside, his undimmed spiritual vision discerned the guiding hand of Love and overcame all the forces of evil arrayed against him.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was divinely directed to search the Scriptures in order to find the truth of spiritual causation and to discern the Science of Christian healing. Through her love for and obedience to the guidance of Spirit, Mind, she achieved her great purpose. The close study of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and her other writings will confirm this statement.

Today, most of mankind is oppressed by the shadows of war, turmoil, discord, and confusion, and the divine guidance of infinite wisdom is sorely needed. The study and correct application of Christian Science are meeting this need for an unnumbered host of those seeking the way of Spirit. To the brave men in our armed forces, to those in responsible positions in governmental affairs, to business men and women, and to workers everywhere, Christian Science offers the light of the understanding of true being. This is the light of which St. John speaks in the first chapter of his Gospel, as follows: "That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

A young student of Christian Science was seeking employment, and, owing to the fact that he had less than twenty dollars with which to meet his living expenses until he earned more, was feeling a sense of doubt and discouragement. He asked for and received help from a Christian Science practitioner, who told him that God would guide, guard, and lead him in right ways, whereby he would find adequate supply of all that was needed for his complete well-being. As he left the practitioner, he felt impelled to go to a certain place, where he had been before seeking employment, but without success. He was obedient to what he felt was divine guidance, and was at once accepted as an employee.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 134), "He who dwelleth in eternal light is bigger than the shadow, and will guard and guide His own." This divine guidance is for one and all equally, and only awaits our recognition and acceptance.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Göttliche Führung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE OFT MAN doch die Bemerkung hört: „Ach, wenn ich nur wüßte, was ich tun soll!" oder: „Wenn ich gewiß wüßte, daß ich den rechten Weg einschlage, würde ich mich so erleichtert fühlen"! Viele Leute glauben, daß Glück oder Zufall eine wichtige Rolle in der Erledigung ihrer Angelegenheiten spiele, und wenn die Ergebnisse eines Unternehmens, das sie ins Leben gerufen haben, befriedigend sind, erklären sie, daß sie Glück hatten. Bleibt aber der Erfolg aus, so sagen sie gern, daß das Glück ihnen nicht hold sei.

Das Gesetz Gottes, des unendlichen göttlichen Gemüts, nicht Glück oder Zufall, regiert das Weltall einschließlich des Menschen. Diese Behauptung wird von gewissen Tatsachen gestützt, die nicht leichtfertig beiseite gesetzt oder als unwichtig angesehen werden können. Das Gesetz des göttlichen Gemüts, des Geistes, erhält das Weltall harmonisch, weil dieses Gesetz unveränderlich und ewig ist. Wir sehen dieses Gesetz im beständigen Scheinen der Sonne und in der Drehung der Erde um ihre Achse veranschaulicht. Die Jahreszeiten kommen und gehen, die Sterne erscheinen am Abend, das Obst reift auf dem Baum nach dem Abfallen der Blüten, und zur rechten Zeit nach gestreuter Saat belohnt eine Ernte goldenen Getreides den treuen Säer, und das alles als Wirkung eines ewigen, immer wirkenden, alles regierenden Gesetzes.

Bibelleser gewinnen Inspiration, Zuversicht und Ermutigung aus den Erfahrungen einiger in der Bibel erwähnten großen Gestalten, die sich von Gott führen ließen und von mannigfaltigen Erscheinungsformen des Bösen, von Gefahr und vom Tode errettet wurden. Mose wurde von Gott zum brennenden Busch geführt, und er konnte über das nachdenken, was er ihn lehrte. Später führte ihn die Weisheit, daß er die Schlange ergriff, die sofort ein Stab in seiner Hand wurde. Als der große Tag des Auszugs der Kinder Israel aus Ägypten kam, war es die geistige Führung des Gemüts, des göttlichen Prinzips, der Liebe, die den rechten Weg zeigte; und als ein scheinbar unüberwindliches Hindernis den Weg versperrte, erleuchtete dieselbe führende Macht und Gegenwart den Weg und führte Mose und seine Nachfolger sicher durch das Rote Meer. Elia wurde geführt, sich am Bache Krith zu verbergen, wo er mit Speise und Trank versorgt wurde. Nachdem der Bach ausgetrocknet war, wurde Elia zu der Witwe in Zarpath geführt, wo bewiesen wurde, daß Gottes reiche Versorgung unerschöpflich ist, obwohl das Weib nur „eine Handvoll Mehl . . . und ein wenig öl" hatte. Denn „das Mehl im Kad ward nicht verzehrt, und dem Ölkrug mangelte nichts" (1. Kön. 17, 12. 16). Und Joseph und Maria wurden göttlich geführt, das Kind Jesus vor den mörderischen Absichten des Königs Herodes in Sicherheit zu bringen.

Christus Jesus verließ sich während seines dreijährigen Wirkens auf Erden beständig auf die geistige Führung Gottes und folgte ihr. Überall, ob im Tal oder auf dem Berge, in der Stadt oder auf dem Meer, im Tempel oder unterwegs, erkannte sein ungetrübter geistiger Blick die führende Hand der Liebe und überwand alle sich ihm widersetzenden Kräfte des Bösen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wurde göttliche geführt, in der Heiligen Schrift zu forschen, um die Wahrheit der geistigen Ursächlichkeit zu finden und die Wissenschaft des christlichen Heilens zu entdecken. Weil sie die Führung des Geistes, des Gemüts, liebte und ihr folgte, erreichte sie ihren großen Zweck. Eingehendes Forschen in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" und in ihren anderen Schriften wird diese Behauptung bestätigen.

Heute sind die meisten Menschen von den Schatten des Kriegs, des Aufruhrs, der Uneinigkeit und der Verwirrung niedergebeugt, und die göttliche Führung der unendlichen Weisheit tut bitter not. Das Ergründen und die rechte Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft befriedigt dieses Bedürfnis so vieler, die den Weg des Geistes suchen. Den tapferen Männern in unseren Streitkräften, den Inhabern verantwortlicher Stellen bei der Regierung, Geschäftsleuten und Arbeitern überall bietet die Christliche Wissenschaft das Licht des Verständnisses des wahren Seins. Dies ist das Licht, von dem Johannes im 1. Kapitel seines Evangeliums schreibt: „Das war das wahrhaftige Licht, welches alle Menschen erleuchtet, die in diese Welt kommen".

Ein junger Christlicher Wissenschafter suchte eine Stellung. Da er weniger als zwanzig Dollar zur Bestreitung seines Lebensunterhalts hatte, empfand er, solange er nicht mehr verdiente, Zweifel und Entmutigung. Er wandte sich an einen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Ausüber, der ihm half und ihm sagte, daß Gott ihn führen, behüten und auf den rechten Weg leiten würde, wodurch er angemessene Versorgung mit allem, was zu seinem vollständigen Wohlergehen nötig war, finden würde. Als er den Ausüber verließ, fühlte er sich getrieben, an einen gewissen Platz zu gehen, wo er schon vorher erfolglos Beschäftigung gesucht hatte. Er gehorchte dem, was er als göttliche Führung empfand, und wurde sofort angestellt.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 134): „Er, der im ewigen Lichte wohnt, ist größer als der Schatten und wird die Seinen behüten und führen". Diese göttliche Führung steht allen in gleichem Maße zu Gebote und wartet nur, daß wir sie erkennen und annehmen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

The Lost Gulls

The sky has come
To the level of tree.
Winter is home.
And upward three

Gray gulls are lost—
Nor find again
The sea-swept nest
Nor rush of rain.

Night is stirred
Thrice by the falling
Cry of sea bird
Seaward calling.

Three gulls at morning
Will be found
With spent wing
On inland ground.

And to the child
That brings them in:
Dreams of wild
Dark sea and rain.

VIRGINIA ESTERLY DUNBAR

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Intimate Message: Washington

Stepping Stones ..... *By R. D.*

The following reflects informed diplomatic and military opinion in Washington on a variety of subjects of immediate concern:

Production Tempo—The United States and the United Kingdom are outproducing the Axis in armaments 2 to 1—and this means the total war production of Germany, Italy, Japan, and all the conquered countries.

This is why Winston Churchill was able to say recently that the ridge was in sight beyond which it would be a downhill road to victory. Combined Anglo-American production still is going up rapidly; Axis production has reached its peak, is declining in some categories. This does not yet give the United Nations superiority of metal because of Germany's accumulated reserve but that superiority is in sight.

Shipping Bright Spot—There is plenty of bad news on shipping; over a six-month period Allied sinkings in the Western Atlantic alone have been exceeding new construction but there is one significant and suggestive fact: these sinkings have nearly all been outside convoys and have not been appreciably cutting into the flow of arms to Britain.

Summer Offensive?—No informed person in the Government is in any way counting on an easy victory or an early victory; nobody is counting on Russia winning the war for the rest of the United Nations; nobody is counting on an internal collapse of Germany. But decisive action in the fighting is believed to be imminent—and decisive and imminent are used with care.

It can be put this way: The fighting may continue for another two years—or longer—but the war will be decided this summer. This judgment has been expressed before; it is now held by more persons, not fewer.

In discussion of the prospects of a British-American land invasion of the European continent the word summer keeps popping up in the conversation.

Allied Timetable—The terms of reference of the new combined Production and Resources Board, headed by the supreme production chiefs of Britain and the United States, are geared to offensive action. All production plans are being stepped up in point of time; they are seeking maximum striking power not two years in the future but 12 months in the future; they are seeking effective striking power for this summer.

Land Invasion Next—It is not expected that the war will be won, however intensive the bombing, without the opening of a second land front against Germany. It is believed possible that sustained and mounting air raids could disable production and communications so as to force Germany's defeat with its armies still in the field, but it is far from probable. The British say that to put out a single industrial area mass nightly bombings of six weeks' duration are necessary. A land invasion of Europe is the natural and planned accompaniment of the air offensive.

Moscow Assurances—The Atlantic Charter, now signed by all the United Nations, pledges that there will be no "territorial aggrandizement." How literally will Russia interpret this commitment? Germany once "gave" it a stretch of Poland. Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia have lost their independence and Finland faces an uncertain and unhappy peace whether its enemies or its allies win the war. Whether Moscow will insist upon territorial claims in the peace settlement is a political question which is of acute interest to Washington and London. It is understood American diplomatic officials have had recent assurances that Russia will not seek territorial expansion.

Pétain-Laval—Marshal Henri Pétain, Chief of State of the Vichy Government, has changed his mind about who is going to win the war. He once was convinced that the Nazis were certain to win. Even before Britain's heavy bombing over Germany and Japan's naval reverses at Midway, he became persuaded that the Axis was going to lose the war.

Marshal Pétain wants to see the Nazis lose, the Allies win. Pierre Laval does not. He is for the Nazis all the way and at least pretends to think that Hitler can't lose. M. Laval is anti-British, anti-American, anti-about everything except anti-Laval.

The American Government believes that the French Fleet will not be used on the Axis side but it is not counting on it.

Second-line, over-fat, undertrained German soldiers of World War I are policing Occupied France and manning most of the invasion points along the Channel Coast.

There is a growing opinion that Japanese reverses in the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway have been sufficient to enable the United Nations to begin an upward thrust of offensive action from Australia directed toward gradually recovering lost territory. It is pointed out that there are some 8,000 islands among the Netherlands East Indies and they offer attractive steppingstones for "commando" raids against the Japanese occupying forces, and ultimate reopening of this theater of the war.

The Philippines Speak:

Success Story ..... *By Walter Robb*

When I went to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, Luzon, in the Philippines, in 1909, to supervise the public schools there and at three neighboring towns, Ursula was teaching Grade One at the central school. She had passed Grade IV, so, under the circumstances in which America had to found the public school system in the Philippines, she was fit to teach Grade One.

The next year, however, Ursula married a young merchant, Eugenio Sevilla, whose store on San Isidro's main street was about the poorest of the lot, and who had much difficulty competing in business with the Chinese.

Ursula kept on teaching, and Eugenio storekeeping, with some patch-farming across the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, until they had had a number of children, when they took their courage in their peasant hands and moved to Manila in order that the children might have better opportunities.

Change in Trade

In Manila, Eugenio bought a barber shop, and had, as the proprietor, half its income. Soon he bought another, and later he had quite a chain of them. Then he sold them all, and invested with Frank Goulette in the Lyric Film Exchange, importing pictures from Hollywood. When talkies superseded silent pictures, the producers sent their own representatives to Manila and Eugenio changed the complexion of his business again. He developed a chain of movie houses, about 15 in Manila, about 50 more in the provinces.

Two years ago, when Ursula and Eugenio were the grateful parents of a dozen children, they gave themselves a holiday in America, leaving the younger children at home in Manila in charge of the eldest daughter. They bought a large new car at San Francisco, where their oldest boy joined them, to do the driving, and visited all the states.

They, of course, had us over right away, when they got back to Manila, to tell us all about it: what they saw, what they liked best, and something special about our states, Missouri and Oklahoma. Ursula, stout and healthful, was still under the spell of joy the trip had given her. What had stood out in her esteem, as a traveler, had been the kindness of people in showing them their way when they were in doubt, and might without guidance, have made wrong turns.

Back to School

Ursula said she wanted to go back and teach Grade One again, just to impress this particular form of kindness—help to the perplexed stranger.

The long journey was capped by a visit to a city called Boston, in Massachusetts. Across the river in Cambridge there is a specialized institution of learning colloquially known as Boston Tech, more formally, The Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Sevillas pulled up there, for the annual graduating exercises, for it happened that their son stood honorably among the graduates. And Ursula, the peasant girl of only yesterday, stood in the august assemblage silently crying, looking at her boy, then crying, and nudging Eugenio and saying to him again and again, "Mang Geniong, di tuto ito, 'dream' lang ata!" That is: "Gene, dear, this can't be true, it is but a dream!"

That graduate made General Douglas MacArthur a good young engineer.

To Change the Subject:

Recipe for Happiness ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

The other night I decided to tidy up my old recipe file, for I knew I had been stuffing scribbled formulas into it for some time without any thought of order. That was when I realized for the first time how many good friends and helpers are represented in that domestic compendium.

Every woman who loves to cook has, I am sure, just such a collection. Our mothers wrote the recipes their friends gave them in 10-cent composition books. We of today use three-by-five library cards. But the form makes no difference. Both collections contain one recipe after another with such reminiscent titles as "Aunt Beth's hazelnut cake," "Mrs. Pierce's waffles," "Ruby's nut bread." There's scarcely a recipe that does not recall an aunt, a cousin, a neighbor, or a maid, remembered fondly; and many bring back memories of jolly occasions when the food tasted so good that we just had to ask for the recipe.

Any woman who reads this can, I am sure, have a happy time going over her own private list of recipes. Just for comparison, maybe she would like to know what some of mine recall.

Carrots Vichy: The card is in Aunt Jeanne's neat, handwriting. She brought the recipe back from France years ago, long before the word Vichy had an adverse connotation. It was a name to grace a dish of carrots daintily prepared with thyme, bay leaf and sprigs of parsley. Aunt Jeanne, who loved the land of her parents, prepared those carrots as if they were some rare vegetables, and I don't doubt that her carrots helped me to learn to admire France.

Mrs. Giddings' Ginger Cookies: This card took me back to those distant school-teaching days, my first away from home and relatives. Mrs. Giddings had a room to rent, and I rented it. But I didn't room and board with the Giddings; I lived with them, this grand family of New York Dutch people. Mother Giddings always served big ginger cookies for breakfast, and I got to thinking that no breakfast was complete without them. Surely no recipe for ginger cookies could be as valuable as this one.

Ham Aurelia: Aurelia, who came from South Carolina, couldn't be just a maid. We were her family. She would be surprised if she knew that her recipe for baked ham, with vinegar and mustard sauce, now occupies a place in my file and is designated with her name. Aurelia loved jokes; she would think this a very good one.

Uncle Edward's Salad: Uncle Edward, too, went to France. He studied oil painting and brought back some delightful canvases. What's more, he brought home a way of making salad dressing that became a family custom. When I look up that recipe, I can visualize Uncle Edward standing before a big salad bowl, pouring oil and vinegar into a wooden spoon, rubbing garlic here and there, and mixing in the tarragon vinegar.

There's just no end to the friendly folk who fill my recipe file. My best Christmas cookie recipe bears Margaret's name and brings back the fun we had making them together. All our old neighbors seem to have places in my collection—Mrs. Trenary, who made the best crullers; Mrs. Hasselman, who cooked for a big family and was always glad to include a few neighbor children at the table; Mrs. Carlstrom, who knew the secret of making Swedish meat balls. There's a recipe given me by a friendly dining-car chef on a happy trip to the west coast, and one from a cook in a New Orleans restaurant. I could go on like this for hours.

My family accuse me of collecting recipes merely as a hobby and doing nothing with them but file them away. Maybe that's true to a certain extent, although I always mean to try the things out some day. But even if I don't, I'm not ashamed of my hobby. I don't know of any better way to record a host of happy hours than in one's private cook book.

Strenuous Officer Course Declared a Success

Third Army Training Center in Texas has graduated some three classes since late '41.

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the fourth.

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP BULLIS, Texas — An officer must be able to do what he expects his men to do—do it as well if not better. And that, of course, doesn't mean just marching and shooting a gun. In other words, an officer, particularly a junior officer, must be a good private before he can be a good officer.

It was on this theory, and in the face of the great need for more and better trained junior officers that Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, Commanding General of the Third Army, established the Third Army Junior Officers Training Center here back in October, 1941. The deficiency in small-unit finesse, lack of training and leadership among officers of company grade—lieutenants and captains—has become more apparent, it is made known at the army headquarters in San Antonio, since the actual outbreak of war and the stepping up of the job of building a huge army.

So far some three classes of student officers have gone through the strenuous course here and the idea is declared to be a big success. Regimental commanders of the Fifth and Eighth Army Corps and of the attached Third Army units were given quotas and asked to name candidates for the first courses on the section basis of "exemplary conduct, keen mentality, devotion to duty, instructional ability, enthusiasm, and physical vigor." The course has a threefold purpose:

Develop Leadership

1. To develop and improve the quality of leadership of officers of company grade.
2. To insure better teamwork by acquainting officers of all arms with the practical problems of infantry in the field and the conditions under which combatant troops operate.
3. To develop instructors who will be able to teach what they have learned here, either directly to the platoons or companies they command or in regimental schools to be patterned after the training center, and to teach proper instructional methods.

Theoretically Saturday afternoon and Sunday the students are off duty, but even then you'll often find them reading their officers' manuals, or in little groups discussing some of the military problems under consideration. Saturday morning carries a heavy schedule, though, with classes in inspection of barracks, motors, radio equipment, sanitary establishments, and kitchens.

And speaking of kitchens, the mess is a model one, operated by the Army's School for Cooks, and Bakers. It is so nearly perfect that for lack of unintentional mistakes to be pointed out to the students in the kitchen inspection course, the instructors have found it necessary to actually plan such errors in advance with the mess sergeant, and set them up to be pointed out.

Well Known Fact

It is a well known fact in the service that a seasoned field officer can readily judge the fitness and discipline of a marching infantry unit by the way in which the men roll and adjust their packs. A course in the right way to do this is therefore also a part of the Saturday morning schedule. Men who probably will in service never have to wear a pack spend hours, however, learning how it should be done.

These would-be officers also have to march and drill just like any private. Leadership of the various squads and platoons is rotated, though, from day to day, so that the maximum number of individual student officers may have the opportunity of commanding a unit through a problem. This, while some do not have the opportunity to command, all are called upon to perform the functions of a private—and that, the Commander says, is more important.

In carrying out instruction on some certain maneuver or problem, the instructor gives the student unit leader a typewritten copy of the problem or plan, and from that point on lets him issue the necessary orders, with each individual squad member performing his own particular function, to carry the problem through. When the instructor sees a mistake or a slipshod performance, he stops things right there and talks it over.

Thus there is the sort of personalized instruction such as is given a football squad in a practice scrimmage, plus the element rehearsal. This procedure displaces the critique system that is necessary in a larger unit.

When these student officers are ready for graduation they have a comprehensive knowledge of infantry tactics and what they learn will then be handed down to other junior officers and to enlisted men in small units. It's the sort of knowledge that will serve to shape the efficiency and the training of small units of the United States Army for years to come.

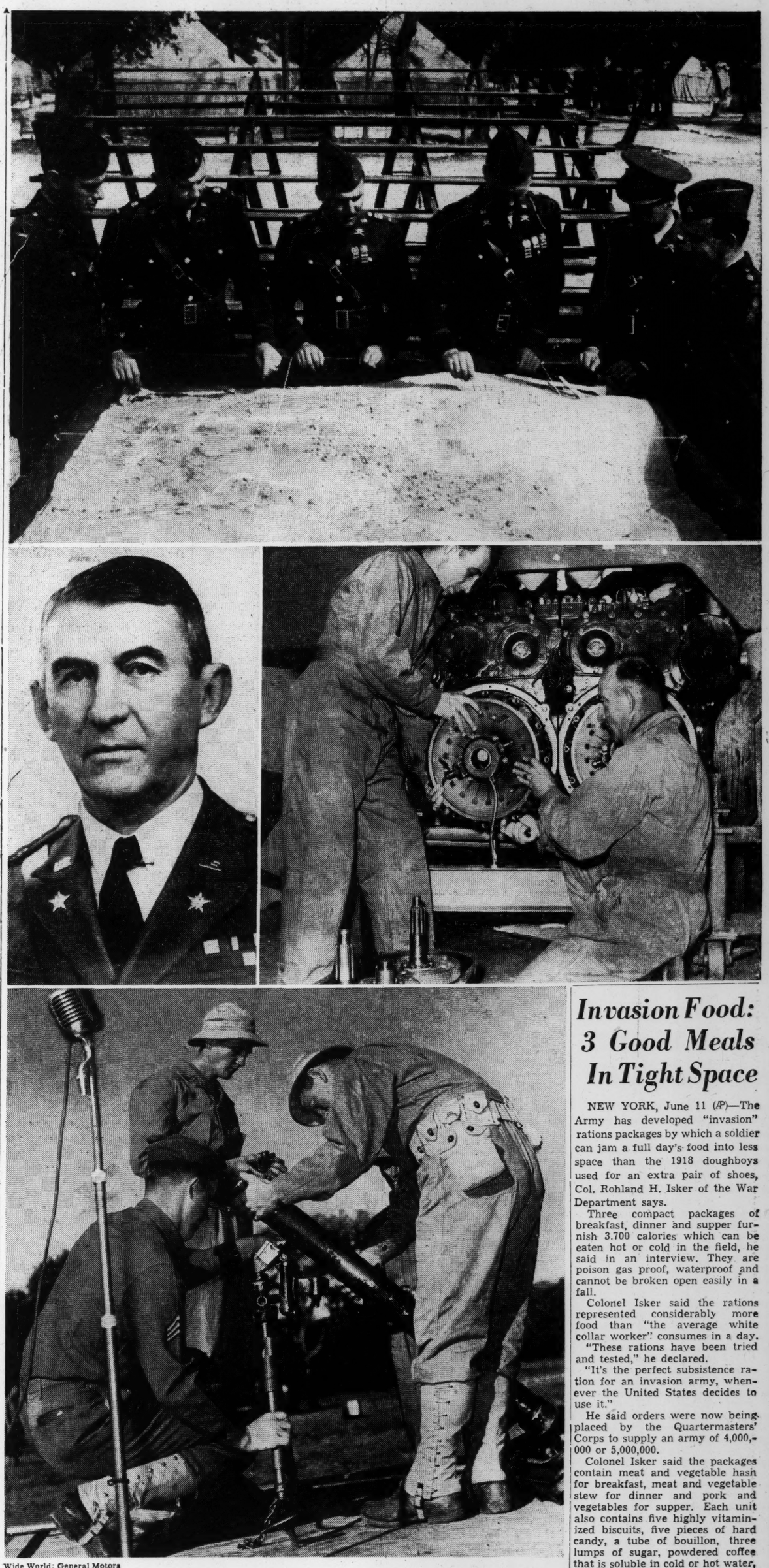
General Krueger thinks this officer training program is important not only because it develops better soldiers—for the soldiers themselves are trained by officers such as those who go through this school. And the better the officers are prepared, he says, the better privates the army will have.

If these student officers feel after finishing the course here that they've had to work too hard, they think differently about it after listening to General Krueger, who usually visits a class on the opening day and on graduation. When the second class graduated recently he told them.

"Gentlemen, you've ended today six weeks of very hard work. I know it's been hard because I've made it my business to see that it was. If it was humanly possible, this course would be even harder.

"But, remember, battle is a thousand times harder, and there is going to be a great amount of battle before we win this war.

"I want you to leave here not feeling that you have completed something but that you are beginning a usefulness that is greater because you have been here. The two most important necessities of military work are accuracy and thoroughness, in large things and in small. To lose men unnecessarily in a battle because of carelessness is worse than a crime—it is stupidity. Build on the foundation you have gotten here. Soldiering is a serious business, and it will take every bit of character, stamina, courage, and knowledge that you possess. Duty must come first. Take your pleasure in a hard job well done. There is no greater pleasure."



Wide World; General Motors

Army Officers Do More Than Give Orders

Before Army officers go into the field for active service they are sent to schools for specialized training. The picture at the top shows a group of officers at Camp Bullis, Texas, gathered around a sand table studying a combat problem. This camp was established under directions of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the Third Army, whose picture is on the left in the middle row. On the right are two officers studying the assembly of a Diesel tank engine. The lower picture shows Camp Bullis officers being taught how to be effective instructors to the troops they will command; here they are studying an infantry combat weapon.

Invasion Food: 3 Good Meals In Tight Space

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The Army has developed "invasion" rations packages by which a soldier can jam a full day's food into less space than the 1918 doughboys used for an extra pair of shoes, Col. Rohland H. Isker of the War Department says.

Three compact packages of breakfast, dinner and supper furnish 3.700 calories which can be eaten hot or cold in the field, he said in an interview. They are poison gas proof, waterproof and cannot be broken open easily in a fall.

Colonel Isker said the rations represented considerably more food than "the average white collar worker" consumes in a day.

"These rations have been tried and tested," he declared.

"It's the perfect subsistence ration for an invasion army, whenever the United States decides to use it."

He said orders were now being placed by the Quartermasters' Corps to supply an army of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000.

Colonel Isker said the packages contain meat and vegetable hash for breakfast, meat and vegetable stew for dinner and pork and vegetables for supper. Each unit also contains five highly vitaminized biscuits, five pieces of hard candy, a tube of bouillon, three lumps of sugar, powdered coffee that is soluble in cold or hot water, and chewing gum.

New Recognition Seen in War Study

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The importance of air power and the vital role of the armored force received new recognition from the Army with the addition of special courses for staff officers of these two branches to the traditional studies of the command and general staff school.

These and a third new course, offering instruction in staff problems for officers attached to major supply and administrative staffs, will be introduced for the first time at the two-month course of the school starting at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 11.

Training in the principles of staff work and special instruction in the duties of the four staff sections will be given to several hundred officers of the air, ground, armored and supply units.

Red Sox Make Trip to Fort Devens for Exhibition Game With Soldiers' Nine

Cochrane Names Service Team's Baseball Roster

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Lieut. Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane, manager of the Service All-Stars, has chosen 13 soldiers and 10 sailors to make up his team for the benefit game at Cleveland July 7 against the winner of the annual American League-National League All-Star contest.

Furthermore, Manager Mickey is serious about winning the Cleveland classic. He has asked that his players be relieved of their military duties in time to report to him at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station 10 days before the game for hard practice.

Powerful Squad

It is a powerful squad that Cochrane has picked, comprising the cream of big league talent that has answered the colors—Bobby Feller, Hank Greenberg, Cecil Travis, Don Padgett, Johnny Rigney, and the others. Providing they can reach anything like top playing condition in 10 days of practice, they should give their former compatriots a stiff argument in Cleveland's big stadium.

As his coaches Cochrane named Hank Gowdy of the Cincinnati Reds, who was the first big leaguer to enlist in World War I, and George Earnshaw, former great pitcher with the Philadelphia Athletics and other clubs, now in the Navy.

If they are still within reach, all the players Mickey asked for will report to him on the date requested. The military wants to win this game as much as Cochrane does. Pitcher Mickey Harris, formerly with the Boston Red Sox, will be flown from the Canal Zone, and clearance will be granted every other player as soon as possible.

Warm-Up Contest

As a warm-up for the Cleveland game, Cochrane's stars probably will participate in a contest at Detroit July 4 between Great Lakes and Camp Custer, the Navy men playing with Great Lakes and the Army men with Custer. This would be in the nature of a homecoming for three players, Greenberg, Freddie Hutchinson and Pat Mullin, all of whom were with Detroit before going into the service.

Greenberg, who drew the game's top salary of $52,500 a year before entering the Army, has been listed as an infielder by Cochrane and probably will be stationed on first base in the benefit game. He played left field his last two seasons with the Tigers and helped club them to the American League flag in 1940.

Following is the roster submitted by Cochrane, with the players' former clubs and their branch of service ("A" Army; "N" Navy):

Catchers: Frank Pytlak, Boston Red Sox (N); Ken Sylvestri, New York Yankees (A); Vinnie Smith, Pittsburgh Pirates (N).

Pitchers: Bobby Feller, Cleveland Indians (N); John Rigney, Chicago White Sox (N); Hugh Mulcahy, Philadelphia Phils (A); Mickey Harris, Boston Red Sox (A); Fred Hutchinson, Detroit Tigers (N); John Grodzicki, St. Louis Cards (A).

Infielders: Emmett Mueller, Philadelphia Phils (A); Benny McCoy, Philadelphia Athletics (N); John Lucadello, St. Louis Browns (N); Cecil Travis, Washington (A); Buddy Lewis, Washington (A); Johnny Berardino, St. Louis Browns (A); Hank Greenberg, Detroit (A); Johnny Sturm, New York Yankees (A).

Outfielders: Don Padgett, Brooklyn (N); Pat Mullin, Detroit (A); Sam Chapman, Philadelphia Athletics (N); Joe Grace, St. Louis Browns (N); Morrie Arnovich, New York Giants (A); Joe Marty, Philadelphia Phils (A).

This would appear to be Cochrane's strongest starting lineup:

Greenberg 1b; McCoy, 2b; Lewis, ss; Travis, 3b; Chapman, lf; Mullin, cf; Padgett, rf; Pytlak, c; Feller, p. With a little arranging of the batting order, it is a club many a big league manager would like to wake up and find in his stocking.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	32	4	13	2	11	.406
Doerr	175	23	68	10	44	.389
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Pesky	191	36	61	0	15	.319
Williams	177	50	56	15	39	.316
Di Maggio	202	43	62	7	19	.307
Tabor	195	24	54	1	23	.277
Fox	139	23	37	0	27	.266
Peacock	91	6	22	0	6	.242
Conroy	87	16	20	3	10	.230
Lupien	76	9	16	0	5	.211
Finney	75	11	13	0	6	.173
Campbell	6	3	1	0	0	.167

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	129	16	42	6	19	.326
Tobin	50	7	16	5	8	.320
Kluttz	77	9	24	0	12	.312
Holmes	222	15	62	2	11	.279
Fernandez	208	27	56	3	25	.269
Waner	147	21	39	0	15	.265
Miller	227	23	59	4	17	.260
Roberge	8	1	2	0	0	.250
Gremp	81	7	20	2	8	.247
Demaree	116	13	28	1	15	.241
Sisti	164	23	39	4	22	.238
West	163	17	38	6	19	.233
Ross	74	7	17	2	10	.230
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Cooney	88	12	17	0	2	.193
Masi	27	8	4	0	3	.148

According to Hoyle

WILSON, N. C., (AP)—If batting averages in the Bi-State League aren't according to Hoyle, don't blame the Wilson Baseball Club. Richard Hoyle, Wilson's slugging third baseman, is leading the league with an average well over .400.

Army Elevens To Play For Relief Fund

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Two powerful Army football teams, made up of the finest college and professional talent in the service, will battle the clubs of the National Professional League across the nation's gridirons this autumn in a series of games principally for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief.

In six bustling weeks the two service elevens—one representing the "East," the other the "West"—expect to appear in cities all the way from Los Angeles to Boston and reap a million dollars or more for charity. Their respective schedules still are far from fixed, but each of the principal cities of the North appears to be assured of a look at one or the other of Uncle Sam's teams.

To Encourage Sport

Organization of the gridiron program is in line with the military's present campaign to encourage every sort of competitive athletics and probably will serve to encourage schools and universities that might have been concerned about their football prospects for next fall. The Army, like the Navy, intends to set the example.

It is planned for the two Army squads to begin training Aug. 22, one somewhere in the Mid-West and the other on the East Coast. Six days later, on Aug. 28, the West team has a date with the professional Washington Redskins in the Los Angeles Coliseum.

Army authorities have not yet selected the coaches, but it virtually is certain that Wallace Wade, famous as coach of the Duke Blue Devils and now major of a machine gun battalion, will handle the eastern squad. The coaches will pick their own squads and select training sites.

To make things handy for them, the Army has compiled a list of 1,500 football stars, past and present, professional and collegiate, who are in uniform now. All the coaches will need do is go down the list with their pencils and mark an "X" now and then when they detect a 200-pound halfback who can run the hundred in 10 seconds flat. No subsidizing. No proselyting.

Climactic Tussle

There is no present plan for the two Army teams to meet in a grand, climactic tussle after they have finished with the professionals, but it probably could be arranged.

Ray McCarthy, Sports Co-ordinator for the Army Emergency Relief, still has to smooth out a lot of details. Dates have not been set for games with four of the professional teams and it is probable that some dates announced at this time will have to be altered. It is thought likely, though, that the cities concerned will go to some trouble to accommodate such an attraction as an All-Star Army team promises to be.

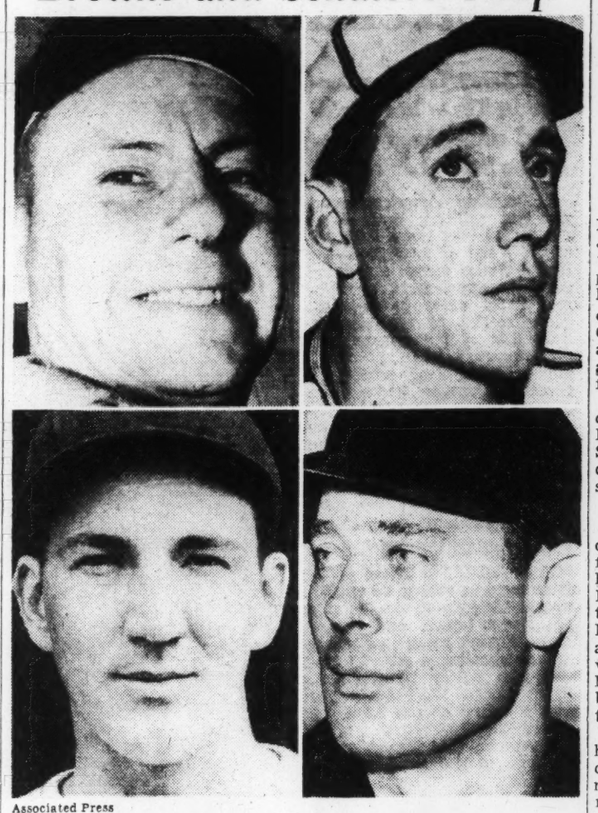
At Boston Sept. 20

McCarthy said the eastern team would open against the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds Sept. 12. It will play the Brooklyn Dodgers at Jersey City Sept. 16 and the Chicago Bears at Fenway Park, Boston, Sept. 20.

After the Los Angeles game the western team is to meet the Detroit Lions at Detroit, Sept. 8 and the Green Bay Packers at Milwaukee Sept. 13.

McCarthy hopes to schedule the western team against the Chicago Cardinals at Denver and against the New York Giants at Buffalo.

Browns and Senators Swap



Associated Press

Four Players Involved in Deal

The St. Louis Browns have traded Pitcher Bill Trotter (top left) and Outfielder Roy Cullenbine (top right) to the Washington Senators for Outfielder Mike Chartack (lower left) and Pitcher Steve Sundra (lower right).

Seniors' Tourney Results Show Golf Still Popular

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anyone who thinks golf is in danger of losing its popularity should look over first-day returns in the United States Seniors' annual championship in progress at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., where 14 men of 75 years or over returned cards in the opening round, as did 18 of ages between 70 and 74 years, as did 30 others of 65 to 69 years, or a total of 62 from 65 years and upward. In the class of 60 to 64 years were 34 cards, and in the class from 55 to 59 years were 45, or a total of 141 cards posted in that first day's play, which means, presumably, that even more than that number started, seeing that there generally are some "no cards."

The grandest feature of the first round was that a 95-year-old, Nathaniel Vickers of Lakeville, played the full 18 holes, in the company of one companion of 85 years, John H. Allen of Essex County, N. J., and another of 74 years, S. C. Strunz of Montclair, N. J., the trio representing a total of 254 years.

Scores Impressive

The manner in which seniors have turned out for this year's championship, in the face of difficulties of travel, demands upon the time of many of the contestants, and other war handicaps is most impressive. Equally so are some of the scores, notably the record-breaking 71-72—143 returned by Ellis Knowles on his home course. This 36-hole total not only broke the national seniors' qualifying record by a full five strokes but also installed Knowles as a heavy favorite for the title. Some readers may recall that this golfer, winner of the national intercollegiate title in 1907, not only survived the sectional qualification for national amateur championship two years ago at Winged Foot, but qualified in the championship proper with a score of 152, three strokes better than the top figure of 155. That he lost his first-round match was not surprising, in that he was up against the defending champion, Marvin Ward. I can remember Knowles from way back, when he was considered one of the longest hitters in the amateur ranks of the world.

In this year's first round of the Seniors the chances for Alvah H. Pierce of Brae Burn to retain the title which he won last year seem pretty slim for an 82 leaves him on the ragged edge. However a former Boston representative, Frank C. Newton, who for some years hailed from The Country Club, was up among the leaders with a 78. Newton plays in the 65-69 class.

New England Champion

"Newty," as he was familiarly known hereabouts, was once captain of the Massachusetts State team and formerly won the New England amateur championship back in 1926 at the Rhode Island Country Club, the final memorable for the fact that it went two extra holes and that at the second extra, Eddie Stimpson, the runner-up, missed a putt of about two feet.

While on this subject of oldtimers in the game and how they retain their swings and can still hold their own in almost any company as the years roll along, I want to call attention to the 76-75 scored by W. C. Chick in the recent New England Seniors championship at Woodland, with the tees farther back than ever before in one of these annual events. Chick showed the identical swing, including all mannerisms, that he had when I first remember him in the match between Massachusetts and a team of Oxford-Cambridge Society golfers from the British Isles at Myopia in 1903.

Gorton Unchanged

And talking of swings unchanged over many years of play, swings that still produce results that are at once admired by many youngsters who have youth and power without finesse, there is the case of Raymond Robert Gorton of Brae Burn, whose swing is not one iota different today than it was when he tied with W. C. Fownes, Jr., for the low gross in the national amateur of 1914 at the Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt., or when he missed a two-foot putt to beat Francis Ouimet in the semifinals of the State amateur championship at Wollaston in 1913, or when he was runner-up to Francis in the State amateur at Brae Burn in 1914. Why Gorton does not play in the Seniors is his business, but it surely is not because of any retrogression in his ability, for in a recent round at Brae Burn he had 10 successive holes in exactly par figures before he began to slip to wind up with a 77.

For that information I am indebted to Bill Holt, a national figure in amateur golf the last eight years, now a resident of Boston and nearly out of competitive golf for business reasons, but still capable of sterling performances, as he proved the other day at Belmont, when he reeled off a 71, inclusive of three putts on a par-5 fourth, where he was home with a drive and spoon, three putts on one other green, and one or two other slips.

Sports Around the Hub

Yacht Racing Under Way

Competitive yacht racing got under way today as college crews gathered off Marblehead to sail in the preliminaries of the McMillan Cup. These races will be contested through Saturday and will serve as an elimination for the final series off Cold Springs Harbor, L. I., later this month.

Dartmouth, winner last year, and Harvard, runner-up, were favored among the colleges at Marblehead, the others including Tech, Northeastern, Princeton, Williams, Brown, and Michigan. The racing is being held under the joint auspices of the Pleon Yacht Club and the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association. Crews—only one to a college this year, instead of two, as a wartime measure—are using boats of the National 110 Class.

⁂

Jack Harris, former Boston Olympics hockey wing, was sworn into the U. S. Naval Reserve today by Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., thus becoming the latest of a long line of local amateur ice stars to join the colors. Harris, who has been given the rank of seaman, first class, was also an outstanding pitcher in the Canadian-American Baseball League and formerly played ice hockey in England.

⁂

Al Stitt, seeded No. 4, was upset in the Middlesex Bowl tennis tournament yesterday when he fell before Harold Soule 3—6, 6—3, 6—4 at the Newton Squash and Tennis Club. Gardnar Mulloy, top-seeded star, experienced no difficulty getting past Harrison Rowbotham in straight sets to reach the quarter-finals while Harris Everett, seeded No. 2, advanced over Seymour Hunter 6—4, 6—4. Everett is captain of the North Carolina tennis team. Chauncey Steele, top player in New England and seeded No. 3, defeated Ray Nasher 6—1, 10—8.

⁂

Briefs: Tournaments scheduled by the Women's Golf Association today found Classes A and B playing at Oakley, Tedesco, nad Grand View, with Classes C and D meeting at Belmont and Kernwood . . . The girls could play any of the courses according to class and then report their score . . . The Eastern Archery Association has scheduled its sixty-fourth anniversary tournament June 24-27 at the University of Connecticut in Storrs . . . The 17th annual Massachusetts State tennis championships for boys and junior boys, and girls and junior girls, will be staged the week of June 22 at Longwood . . . Gene Goodreault, All America end of the B. C. eleven of 1940, has been commissioned an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve and is due to report at Annapolis for special training next Tuesday . . . Like Salem, Longmeadow Country Club will stage a four-ball golf tournament this week end . . . New England Champion Ted Bishop of Woodland has chosen to go to the latter . . . John Corcoran, M. G. A. Executive Secretary, is handling the scoreboard for Salem.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	13	2	1	.667
Hughson	12	4	2	.667
Newsome	10	5	3	.625
Dobson	9	4	3	.571
Wagner	10	5	5	.500
Judd	11	4	4	.500
Terry	7	3	4	.429
Butland	7	0	0	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	10	1	0	1.000
Tost	12	6	3	.667
Errickson	11	2	1	.677
Sain	17	3	2	.600
Javery	16	4	5	.444
Earley	10	3	4	.429
Tobin	15	5	9	.357
Salvo	8	1	2	.333
Wallace	9	1	2	.333
Donovan	8	0	2	.000
*Lamana	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

*Released

Dean Making Another Try From Minors

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, June 11—Paul Dean, brother of the great J. H. (Dizzy) Dean, is knocking at the gate of major league baseball parks again. The big righthander has won seven gimes while losing only one in the Texas League, a Class A loop, thus far this season, and baseball experts predict he has a fine chance of making a successful comeback in the big show.

Ironically, the younger Dean's comeback is being made with the Houston Buffaloes, member of the St. Louis Cardinal chain, the same club on which he made his professional baseball debut 11 years ago.

Seven Triumphs

The "Paul" of the "Me and Paul" combination that gave St. Louis fans many thrills in 1934 and 1935 has been hurling great ball for the Houston nine to chalk up his seven triumphs. In his last appearance he limited the Fort Worth Cats, an up-and-coming pennant contender with many heavy hitters in the line-up, to five well-scattered blows and earned a shutout victory.

Paul got off to a shaky start after he first arrived at the Houston camp, mainly because his arm was not ready. His showing in two relief roles was mediocre, even though he did manage to blank the opposition in the seven innings he worked. He won his first two starting games, but in neither instance did he last the full route, giving way to relief pitchers. He got credit for the victories, however,

Goes Distance

It was then that the fans began to wonder if he would be able to hold out the full nine innings. He showed that he could the next two games, winning one and losing a one-run decision in the second.

If Dean stays in the Texas League the full season, there is a chance he will win 20 games this season. The last Houston Buff pitcher to win 20 or more games was Howard Pollet, who at the close of the season last year went straight to the Cards.

Likes Texas

Paul, a native of Lucas, Ark., but who has spent most of his non-working hours in Texas the last 10 years, was acquired by the Buffs shortly after the start of the season. Dean was scheduled to report to Sacramento, a Cardinal team in the Pacific Coast League, but he balked at going to the West Coast.

"I like Texas and I want to play here," he said. It so happened that Sacramento owed Houston a player as a result of a previous deal, so Dean's papers were sent along to the Bayou City.

Paul Dean's last season in the Texas League was more or less like an unhappy memory to the Dean family. It was in 1938, three years after his best season with the Cards. Paul tried his comeback with both the Dallas and the Houston clubs, but he was able to win only one game of every three he pitched and ended the season with eight victories against 16 defeats.

Comeback Effort

Quite a bit of difference from the 1934 and 1935 season, when he and Dizzy won 96 games for the Cards, and the 1935 World Series, when each won two games to give the Cardinals the series.

This is not the first comeback effort Paul has made, but it doubtlessly is his most serious. He got a chance with the Cards in 1938 and 1939 and with the New York Giants in 1940 and 1941. In the 73 innings he has worked, he has fanned 42 batters, walked only seven men, and has the low earned run average of 1.73 per nine innings.

Joe Hornaday

Salem Pairings

Pairings and starting times for the Salem Country Club's annual four-ball tournament which starts tomorrow are as follows:

First Tee

Gilman-Carr vs. Knowlton-Allen, 8:24.
Mead-Morse vs. Batchelder-Paul, 8:31.
Trout-schnedl vs. Clark-Emerson, 8:38.
Winslow-O'Meara vs. Femino-Camarda, 8:45.
R. Booma-Brown vs. Clapp-Abercrombie, 8:52.
A. Connelly-C. Connelly vs. Nies-Todd, 8:59.
McVann-Jones vs. Godfrey-Gale, 9:06.
O'Donnell-Mahoney vs. Richards-McCarthy, 9:13.
Robinson-Sargeant vs. Van Arsdale-Danforth, 9:20.
Poor-Butler vs. Edmunds-LeBaron, 9:27.
Flynn-Milton vs. Smith-Breed, 9:34.
Leavitt-Poss vs. Dooley-Shea, 9:41.
Shotwell-Partner vs. Childs-Flanders, 9:48.
Quinn-Gouseff vs. Weiland-Donovan, 9:55.
W. Fuller-G. Fuller vs. Sousa-MacDonald, 10:02.
Chase-O'Connor vs. Healey-Kiever, 10:09.

Tenth Tee

Tredennick-Gagnon vs. Dolan-O'Leary, 8:24.
Bownes-Hughes vs. Coffin-MacDuff, 8:31.
Adams-H. Booma vs. L. Young-S. Young, 8:38.
Smith-Haskell vs. Woelfel-Melanson, 8:45.
Trask-Partner vs. Colby-Lewis, 8:52.
Costello-Palm vs. Earley-Hayes, 8:59.
Leonard-Cochrane vs. Smith-Treffsa, 9:06.
Davenport-Wigglesworth vs. Briggs-Geary, 9:13.
McGrath-Magnusson vs. Bushell-Curtis, 9:20.
Mulcahy-Moriarty vs. Colby-Meeker, 9:27.
Osgood-Gutterson vs. Flynn-Tracey, 9:34.
Tellier-Mutrie vs. Meader-Esterberg, 9:41.
Winship-Fay vs. Parker-Chittick, 9:48.
Hayes-O'Keefe vs. McKenzie-Levis, 9:55.
Demarais-McLaughlin vs. Woodbury-Caliga, 10:02.
Hill-Brown vs. Brooks-Earle, 10:09.

McCann Winner

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 11 (AP)—John McCann of Charlotte edged out Harold Walton of Burlington, one up, in the Carolina Junior Golf Championship yesterday but the score doesn't show how close their match really was. McCann gained his margin on the 35th hole of what had started out as an 18-hole match, after the youngsters had halved 16 straight holes.

Southpaw Ken Chase Is Cronin's Mound Choice

BULLETIN

Johnny Pesky, Red Sox rookie shortstop, enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve as a second class seaman today. He will enter training as an aviator when called.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having put the Browns in their place, the Red Sox tomorrow turn their attention to what comes under the heading of a bigger and more important duty. Manager Joe Cronin takes has second-place American Leaguers to Fort Devens for an exhibition with Uncle Sam's soldiers stationed at that Army stronghold. And as the boys in khaki there come from all sections of the country, it will give many of them their first look at big leaguers in action.

The Red Sox and their press representatives will leave Fenway Park about 12:30 in Army cars. The players will dress at Devens, with the game starting at 3:30. Following the game there will be a dinner at the Officer's Club. Ken Chase is the Red Sox starting pitcher.

Moral Building

As the season goes along, big league clubs will schedule many more of these exhibitions. Opening the gates of major parks to a limited number of service men daily is a step toward morale building for the Army and Navy. But playing free contests where entire camps can look on is an even bigger step. To boys drilling in khaki, the coming of a big league club is like a holiday. That the camp team will be no match for the Red Sox, will make little difference to the Devens crowd.

As a matter of cold fact, the immediate future of big league baseball may depend on the efforts made by the major clubs to entertain the boys in the service. If the Red Sox, Braves, Yankees and other big time teams go out of their way to play before the soldiers and sailors this summer and fall, Washington will be more convinced than ever that the national pastime has a place in these wartimes.

Hughson's Fourth

Meanwhile, the Red Sox today close their St. Louis series at Fenway Park. No matte. what happens, however, Joe Cronin's immediate danger of falling out of the first division has passed. Luke Sewell's plans were wrecked by Lefty Judd Tuesday and Tex Hughson yesterday. For Hughson it was his fourth victory, the first of which did not come until May 16. He has now beaten the Browns twice, and Cleveland and the Athletics. Mike Chartak spoiled his shutout by clouting a three-run homer in the third.

Hughson, with his slim right arm functioning properly again, is one of the best pitchers in the league. Rival ball players, as well as the Red Sox, tell you that. On the Sox bench early yesterday Tony Lupien said:

"Tex has about eight different pitches. I never saw a young pitcher with so much stuff. He throws curves, sliders, knucklers, and two different fast balls, along with a change of pace. And, too, the guy thinks that he's better than any hitter who ever lived. Every time he throws up that knuckler he laughs at them. I'm glad he's on our side."

Lupien, by the way, has awakened at the plate in this Brownie series. Or, perhaps it would be more fitting to say that his line drives are at long last dropping in the open spaces. He got two out of three in the opener and two out of five yesterday, for a gain of 35 points. The one-time Harvard star's play around first base has been far ahead of anything Jimmie Foxx showed here.

The Browns must wonder why the Red Sox are on the market for a catcher. Big Bill Conroy has clouted two homers on successive days and held up his end of the work behind the plate. Johnny Peacock is now second string.

By their ninth straight loss at Pittsburgh last night, the Braves sank deeper into the second division of the National League. Casey Stengel is having one of those streaks when everything goes wrong, including the umpiring.

⁂

Briefs . . . Steve Basil, John Quinn and Ernie Stewart of the A. L. staff will umpire at Fort Devens tomorrow . . . Dom Di Maggio is hitting homers on the stagger system . . . He has produced one every other game since June 4 . . . Jim Tobin has lost six straight . . . Bob Doerr still leads Joe Gordon .389 to .382 . . . Dick Newsome has been out early afternoons taking extra batting practice . . . "I'll be a hittin' pitcher yet," he says . . .The Tigers come to Fenway for the week end.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	38	13	.745	..
Boston	28	23	.549	10
Cleveland	29	25	.537	11½
Detroit	31	27	.534	10½
St. Louis	28	28	.500	12½
Washington	21	33	.389	18½
Chicago	20	32	.385	18½
Philadelphia	22	36	.379	19½

Results June 10

Boston 10, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 4, New York 1 (11 inns.).
Cleveland 4, Washington 3 (12 innings).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	37	14	.725	..
St. Louis	29	20	.592	7
Cincinnati	28	26	.481	10½
New York	28	26	.481	10½
Pittsburgh	25	28	.472	13
Boston	26	32	.448	14½
Chicago	24	30	.444	14½
Philadelphia	16	37	.302	22

Results June 10

Pittsburgh 3, Boston 0.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
New York 6, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn-St. Louis, postponed.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Pitchers Should Pay, Says Ted

It was an hour before game time at Fenway Park and the Red Sox were having one of their friendly arguments.

"I still say," Ted Williams was saying, "that pitchers pitch simply because they can't play anywhere else. If they could hit or field they'd be playing every day. Pitchers ought to pay their way into the ball park."

"Pitchers would hit just as well as the rest of the club if they had the same amount of batting practice," Dick Newsome said. "We go out there today and hit against guys like Larry Woodall and Tom Daly, and tomorrow we have to walk up there and swing against somebody like Tommy Bridges."

Struck Out York

"You can't have a ball game without a pitcher," Charley Wagner said. "Each man is important in his particular spot. Connie Mack says pitching is about 80 per cent of your ball club. I suppose you could pitch."

"Yes I could," said Williams. "I did, didn't I? You saw me. Right out there on that mound. And I struck out Rudy York with a side-arm curve. I could pitch nine innings today, play the outfield the next three days and come back and pitch again on the fifth day."

"That beats me," said Wagner. "Now I know you've been out in that sun too long. You might get by for one or two innings, but when you start talking about nine—well, Bud, you're all wet. I'd just like to see you go in there some day and stay for the full nine, no matter how hard they are pasting you."

Not a Worry

"Aw, you've got to show me where a pitcher who works every fourth or fifth game works harder than a guy who's in 154," Williams said, pounding a bat on the dugout floor. "Take you, for instance, Wagner. You haven't got a thing to do until Saturday. Not a worry in the world. All you do is come out here, do a little running and then watch the game from the bench."

"Well, what have you got to worry about?" asked Mike Ryba.

"I've got to worry about those base hits," Williams answered. "And catching those line drives in left field."

"What are you talking about?" said Ryba. "I've played every position on the ball club and right out there where you play is the softest. And do you know what's the toughest? Catching. Because you're in there day after day, squatting and throwing."

"I agree that the guy out in the bull pen, warming up every day and pitching in 50 or 60 games, has it tough," Williams went on. "But starting every fourth day—what a breeze. I'm not convinced that I couldn't do it."

"I think that an infielder or outfielder who has been a good hitter and knows the pitchers could go in there and get the batters out for a few innings," said Bobby Doerr. "I'm not saying I could do it. But I mean it could be done if a fellow has good control. A guy like Jimmie Foxx, for instance."

"Don't let anybody kid you," said Tom Carey. "The toughest job on a ball club is driving that bus. Ask Ryba."

Ryba laughed, then continued: "Well I'll tell you one thing I could do. I could get that Williams out. One for 16 is his average against me."

"All I can say is, I wish I was hitting against you now," Ted said. "You got me out in Minneapolis with that slow stuff, when I was green. But boy, I'd like to get at you now!"

"Well, I'd like to hit against you, too," said Mike.

"Listen," said Ted. "Don't begin blowing about your hitting. I know what you hit. I've seen the averages."

"I hit over .300 any year I played regular—60 or more ball games," Ryba came back. "One time I hit .380 in 122 games in the Western League."

"Maybe so," Williams said, going up the dugout steps to warm up. "But I still say a pitcher ought to buy a ticket on the way in."

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Peril in Moscow

By M. Josephine Smith
Author of "Three Secrets," etc.

The Story Starts Here

Nadine Vasilovitch and her parents had warmly befriended Tatiana and Mikhail Mikhailovitch, whose father, a landowner with liberal views, had been arrested by government agents and was being held without trial. Liberal views were not popular with the Russian government at that period, just before the World War. Nadine's father was the American director of the Sazonsky mill in Oriefko, not far from Moscow; her mother was Russian. She and her parents had recently visited the Kremlin as special guests of Rhiner, Police Chief of Moscow. On that occasion, Nadine had pleaded with the Police Chief to investigate the charges against Mr. Mikhailovitch, but his response was cold. By her presence of mind, however, she struck a revolver from the hand of a man who assailed Rhiner and had won a compliment from the Police Chief.

Chapter Seven

Nadine was entertaining her friends Tatiana and Mikhail one day early in May. They had gone into the woods and gathered lilies of the valley for her, and when she came into the dining-room for breakfast, the fragrance of the flowers filled the room.

Mikhail was busy with his work at the mill, but Tatiana had arrived in time for breakfast. There was a subdued feeling of excitement in the air, and as soon as breakfast was over her father remarked that he had something to show her before he left for his office. The "something" was evidently in the garden, for he led her to the door, the others all following closely behind. The upper half of the door was of glass; and even before the door was opened Nadine caught sight of a man in Cossack uniform holding two ponies.

"Oh!" she exclaimed.

Mr. Franklin laid one hand on his daughter's shoulder and one on Tatiana's.

"Today you must be twins," he said laughingly. "You see, there is a present for each of you!"

"But—but—I don't understand—one of those ponies isn't for me?" Tatiana had gone quite pale with emotion.

"I don't believe Nadine would enjoy riding alone, Tatiana!"

"Oh, Tatiana! I am so glad!" Nadine threw her arms round her friend's neck. Then they had to make friends with the ponies.

Cossack Ponies

The two girls spent a thrilling morning with the ponies and Peotra. They had both learnt to ride, but neither had ever owned her own mount; the ponies were just the right size for them, and very easy to handle. Peotra showed how they had been trained to stop, back, rear or swing round at the right touch on the rein. Nadine was thrilled with excitement to have a real Cossack pony for her very own.

Late in the afternoon Mikhail arrived. He was so happy in Tatiana's joy over the pony that his serious face quite lost its troubled look.

"Tatiana is going to stay with me on the datche," said Nadine. "We are going early this year, Mikhail. Perhaps you can come and visit us some day, too. I shall ask Father to give you a special holiday!"

In the forest between Oriefko and Moscow were a number of summer resorts, consisting of little groups of small summer houses, or datche, where residents of the city could spend the hot days of the short Russian summer in the shade and quiet restfulness of the woods. Once, Nadine and her mother had spent the summer near to Riga, on the Baltic; but the journey to the sea was long and tedious and they did not like to be so far away from Mr. Franklin; so usually they spent the holidays "on the datche," as it was called.

On the Datche

There was a very brief interval between the end of the thaw and the arrival of full-fledged summer. Mr. Franklin was anxious to have his family safely away from Oriefko, for he knew that disturbances of some kind were brewing in the mill. So early in June, Nadine, her mother, Miss Brickham and Tatiana, who was invited for an indefinite visit, were all settled in the forest about half way between Moscow and Oriefko. Peotra went with them, too, of course, to take care of the ponies and to accompany Nadine and Tatiana when they went riding in the forest.

The datche which Mr. Franklin had taken for his family was several versts from the small village of Santa Kofka; it was one of half a dozen houses scattered deep in the forest beyond the village. The so-called roads were either grass-grown or deep in mud most of the time; but the whole woods were carpeted with flowers, and Nadine and Tatiana, with Peotra on his own Cossack horse, as a guard, spent hours of each day riding along the narrow almost invisible tracks in the forest; for the Cossack ponies seemed able to pick their way anywhere. Sometimes they all went for picnics; but the mosquitoes and other insects made this a somewhat doubtful pleasure. All their meals were served on the porch, and Nadine always looked forward to the evening supper, eaten by lamplight, with the blackness of the forest shutting them in closely all round.

Mr. Franklin usually arrived on Friday night and stayed until Monday morning; and very often Mrs. Franklin went back with him for part of the week. Conditions in Oriefko were more and more disturbed, and she did not like her husband to have too many lonely hours after his anxious days in the mill. He was striving with all the means in his power to keep his workers from going on strike; but the forces against him were powerful and it was impossible to say which way the tide would turn.

Mahmud, the Tartar

The indefatigable Rhiner had expelled all vagrants from Moscow; so they had taken refuge in the forest outside the city. Consequently there were a good many holdups and robberies of all kinds, and people on the datche found life more exciting than they had anticipated.

The nights were lonely for Miss Brickham and her two charges. Peotra was on duty in the daytime; but at night he slept in the stable, which was some distance from the house, to guard the ponies. When Mr. Franklin learnt how many tramps were about, he sent a watchman to guard the house at night.

Mahmud, the new arrival, was a slight, swarthy-faced young Tartar, with expressive dark eyes and a serious look. He came on duty in the evening, and throughout the night he watched the house; he carried no arms, but he shook a wooden rattle at intervals—whether to warn robbers or to let the family know he was awake, Nadine never knew.

The two girls and their governess always went to meet Mrs. Franklin when she was expected after one of her visits to Oriefko. It was quite a lonely walk to the station, and she generally arrived about seven o'clock in the evening; there was another train a couple of hours later, and occasionally she came by this.

One evening they all went to meet her as usual. The station was a regular rendezvous, for everyone wanted to see the train arrive, no matter whether they expected anyone by it or not. The wooden platform resounded to the hollow sound of footsteps, just like a seaside pier during a promenade, and it was littered with sunflower seeds. This particular evening several ugly-looking tramps passed through the station. With their great bushy red beards and long thick red hair, they were quite terrifying objects, and all the promenaders eyed them askance. One or two of the tramps carried axes over their shoulders, which was not surprising, since the peasants used their axes for everything and were marvellously proficient with them. They could do with an axe delicate work for which any other people would have used a knife or a special tool.

Encounter in the Forest

Mrs. Franklin did not come by the first train, and the trio who had come to meet her did not feel very cheerful at the prospect of the long wait for the next. It arrived at last, however; but still no familiar face greeted them. This meant that something had happened to delay Mrs. Franklin's return, and now she could not arrive until the next day.

The disconsolate trio set out at a brisk walk, anxious to reach home as quickly as possible. They followed the road for a short distance and then, after passing the last of the village houses, turned onto the little footpath which ran alongside the railroad, which was their best and nearest way home.

Nadine felt more excited than frightened, until they had to leave the railway and enter the deep blackout of the forest. Then she really did begin to wish they were safely at home; she ceased her laughing chatter, and with one accord they all became very silent, lest their voices betray them to some lurking enemy.

Just as they reached the very loneliest bit of the way, midway between the railroad and their datche, a light flashed suddenly ahead of them. It disappeared—then flashed again. They all stood still, gripping each other's arms in silence.

"Let's hide among the trees!" whispered Tatiana breathlessly.

"We can't," replied Miss Brickham, speaking in a low voice, but with commendable self-control. "It is too dark to go any distance without running into the trees; and we should be seen in the lantern light anyway"; and she began to walk on again. The light was approaching at a smart pace: suddenly a cheerful whistling broke into the well-known tune of the Komarinskaia. A minute later the lantern was held up and they saw Mahmud's face.

"It was so dark," he said, "I thought I had better bring a lantern to meet you."

They greeted him with exclamations of relief; and very soon after that, the lamp on their own porch welcomed them.

Perhaps it was the excitement of the evening that kept Nadine awake that night. Usually she slept like a top, but for once sleep deserted her. The night was very still and silent; only the sound of Mahmud's rattle at regular intervals—sometimes near, then in the distance—disturbed the utter stillness. She followed his course around the house. Now he was at the front; the rattle stopped—he would be picking his way around the rough part of the garden; there, he was at the back now—then a loud rattle just outside her own window. It was very comforting to know that someone was awake and on guard against any marauders from the forest.

"But I wonder what he would do if anyone really came?" thought Nadine, drowsily now. "He isn't armed. Perhaps he carries a stick in the night: I will ask him tomorrow—he ought to be coming past my window again—I don't hear him—he must be having a rest—"

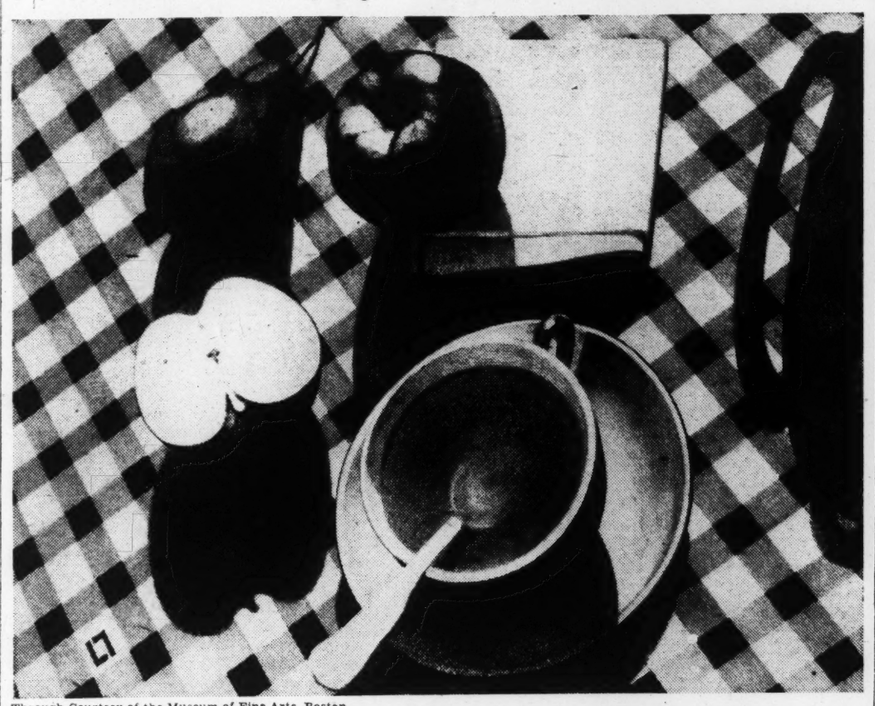
The breaking of the rhythm of the rattle's coming and going brought her back from the gates of sleep and she was suddenly wide awake again. She listened tensely; but no sound gave a welcome sense of companionship.

"I expect Mahmud has gone to bed in the stables, now he thinks we are all asleep," she muttered to herself, frowning.

The bungalow consisted of six rooms, arranged three on either side of a straight passage which ran through the center of the datche, with the main entrance at one end, and at the opposite end another door which opened onto a small vestibule; the kitchen was on one side of it, a window in the middle, and the back door at the other side. The room in which Marya, the cook, and Katia, the housemaid, slept was beyond the kitchen. Nadine's room was the third, at the back end of the passage. Miss Brickham was in the middle, and Tatiana occupied a room opposite to her.

All at once Nadine heard queer sounds; they seemed to come from the little balcony outside the back door. The house was not very well built, and sounds carried clearly through the wall. Someone was certainly on the porch! Nadine remembered the two tramps in the station that evening: "They have come!" she thought.

(To be continued next Thursday.)



Through Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"Still Life," by Lozowick

First Green of Spring

This green has only one meaning,
It is foreign to despair.
The earth knows nothing of uncertainty,
It has felt the sun-warmed air.

The bird has not faltered on the bough,
Nor has the seed delayed—
Wondering if this leaf were worth making—
Or that new grass blade.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Let Us Go With the Wind

Build a Dry-Yacht—3

By Keith Vining
Illustrated by the Author

In this, the final installment, we shall complete the Dry-Yacht, with sail and rigging.

Heavy unbleached muslin would do for the sail-cloth, but it must be well sewn. Overall dimensions of the sail are 14 feet at the mast, 10 feet on the boom, and 16 feet 2 inches up the back edge. A 6-inch roach or curve is shown beyond the back. Battens may be omitted if not wanted, but the pockets for them are indicated. Battens are thin, supple strips of wood and should be removable.

Rope of at least ⅜ inch diameter is sewed into the leading edge and bottom of the sail; it should be long enough to act as the halyard above the peak of the sail, if you use the hollow mast we now take up.

Try a Hollow Mast

Aerodynamics as applied to sailing have shown the hollow type of mast about 20 per cent more effective than the old type, since there is no leakage of pressure between the sail and the mast. You should not attempt to build this mast, though, unless you have access to a well-equipped woodworking shop.

At least the notches shown in the main strip, which are known as "rabbetts" to the trade, should be machine-made, for they are beveled a trifle to slant the skirts of the mast in toward the back end. The front part is rounded after assembly, and extends the full length of the mast, forming the five-inch projection, which slips into the mast step. The skirts extend from the deck to within three inches of the top, and the core, from top pulley to bottom pulley. This core not only graces the skirts of the mast but separates that part of the halyard which acts as a bolt rope of the sail, from the part that runs through the pulleys.

Top and bottom pulley wheels are placed during assembly of mast, which is done with small screws, and a copious amount of glue. A small groove is cut around the mast head for a "tell-tale," which is a strip of colored cloth attached with a wire and shows us the direction of the wind.

A round mast may be made if preferred. It is merely a pole of well-seasoned wood, tapering from 3-inch diameter at the deck to 2 inches at the head. It should be cut down to 2-inch diameter, also, where it enters the step, and a piece of strap iron bolted to it, and pierced to receive a small bolt or cotter-pin in the ends as shown in the drawing.

Finishing Touches

The boom is a 2-inch pole and has a loop of heavy wire made fast to the end with strap iron. This loop engages a wire hook similiarly secured to the mast, two feet from the deck. The sail is fastened to the boom with small loops of light rope.

Bore a 2-inch hole right through brace and into bottom brace to a depth of 1 inch for the mast step. This hole should be located eight inches ahead of the frame and must be beveled forward a trifle, so as to accommodate the rake of the mast.

Now match all the holes in the framework of your Dry-Yacht with holes in the deck, and nail and glue it into place. While that is drying, place screweyes in the mast and wooden axles, where indicated, for the fore-stay, and the side-stays. These should be very strong.

Halyards are made of the woven wire sold as clothesline in dime stores and are tautened with screen-door turnbuckles. Two pulleys are placed in the boom for the "sheet," which fastens to a screweye in the tail and cleats in the sides, conveniently placed. Locate cleats for the sheet and halyard in places where you will find them easy to reach in a hurry.

Now, install stirrups at the right places for your feet, and you will be ready to go with the wind—let the gas situation be what it may!

(This is the last of three articles on building a Dry-Yacht that have appeared on the page For Young People on consecutive Thursdays.)

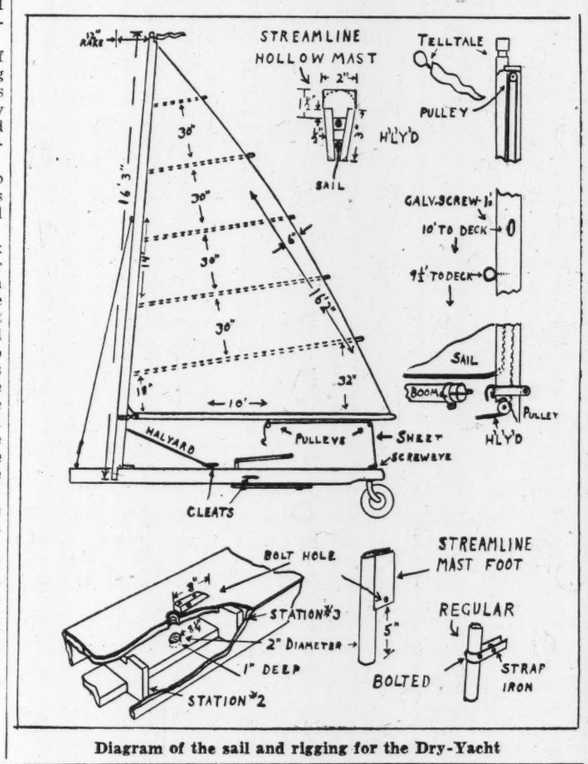


Diagram of the sail and rigging for the Dry-Yacht

A Faithful Mother

The following letter, which was published in "The Field," goes to prove that courage during a blitz is not confined to human beings:

"It may interest your readers to know that a Chinese goose has hatched out a gosling in spite of having two high explosive bombs fall within 10 and 17 yards of her nest. She was actually sitting at the time and remained sitting, and has now proudly produced one strong gosling. A feat of supreme motherhood and surely worthy of note.

(Signed) Bridget Somerleyton."
Suffolk, England.

Tales of Action and Adventure

Book Reviews

Intrepid Dreamers

"Dancing Star: The Story of Anna Pavlova," by Gladys Malvern, with illustrations by Susanne Suba (Julian Messner, New York. $2.50), has all the charm and appeal of a novel for older girls. We meet Anna as a little girl of eight when she sees for the first time a performance of the ballet The Sleeping Beauty in the theatre at St. Petersburg. This was her favorite fairy story and through the dancing on the stage, for her Sleeping Beauty stepped out of the pages of a book and came to life. A little voice kept saying to her, "Dance . . . dance . . . dance. You must dance."

Right then Anna knew she wanted to become a great dancer. Following her from this dream beginning, on through the years of untiring effort, up the ladder to the full realization of her artistic development, we have a complete picture of the great Russian ballerina and her accomplishment, with the colorful background of her travels and fellow artists.

Howard Fast tells the story of Panama, the Canal, and the man who built it, in "Goethals and The Panama Canal" (Julian Messner, New York. $2.50). This life story of George Washington Goethals and the detailed account of his great achievement is of especial interest to boys of today. With attention focused on this strategic outpost and vital link in America's defense structure, it is important to know how the Herculean task of building this vast engineering work was conceived and completed and to realize the important role Goethals played in supervising it. Rafaello Busoni's pictures illuminate the text and graphically present some of the wonders of this story of action, adventure and accomplishment.

"Kit Carson: Trail Blazer and Scout," by Shannon Garst, illustrated by Harry Daugherty (Julian Messner, New York. $2.50), is a colorful, authentic biography of this famous pioneer whose life was full of action and adventure. Reading of this early American who contributed courage, skill and leadership in that period of his country's history—from the fur-traders' era through the Civil War—is a stirring experience, and boys may benefit through living vicariously the hair-raising adventures of this hero of other difficult days in America.

Adventures Far and Near

Here are some books designed for reading during your leisure—which means reading for fun. "Missee Lee," by Arthur Ransome (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50), tells of high adventure in the China Sea and carries you along in a lively manner through an unusual story of happenings in a once strange part of the world—but now a country very much in one's heart and mind, for today China is one of our allies. To those who have read of the earlier deeds and escapes of the Swallows and Amazons there is little need to say more, but to others we say, get acquainted with this enterprising crew. Many chapters of this tale appeared serially on the page For Young People in the spring, and you will enjoy reading the complete story of their China adventure in this book.

"Carolina Caravan," by Christine Govan with pictures by Helen Blair (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2), tells how 16-year-old Kitty, the eldest of the family, kept the McKensie young people together after they were left alone. The experiences of the McKensies who ran away from well-meaning neighborhood friends whose plans for them were quite different from their own, make good vacation reading. How they spent their summer together in a cottage on the Carolina coast, made available to them by a friend of their mother is told in an engaging way for girls, and provides fun, adventure and a mystery.

Florence Bethune Sloan

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU
22nd Season. William Beals, Dir., Glen Arbor, Mich. No complacency here!—boys work on camp farm, earn real money, play vigorously, enjoy all land and water sports, and prepare to serve their country. For boys of The Christian Science Monitor Readers. Guest House under same management.

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300-Acre Wilderness Camp for Boys Near West Point and Bear Mountain in the Historic Hudson Valley. Riding at 3000-Acre Ranch. 100 Horses. Real Cowboys. Tennis—Trips—Complete Program—Private Lake—All Water Sports. Counselors Selected for Character and Ability. Campers Carefully Chosen—Limited to Fifty. Write for folder. Allan Dewey, Dir., R. F. D. #2, Peekskill, N. Y.

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Boys 6-15 years
FORTY MILES WEST OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
On the 420 acre farm, boys enjoy farm life, the fresh food, the many animals, the woodland trails and streams. Swimming, riding, woodcraft, shopwork, sports, Bible study. Inclusive fee $225. Folder on request.
EDWARD C. WILLCOX, Director

BECKET IN THE BERKSHIRES
Operated by State Y. M. C. A. of Mass. and R. I. Its aims are to develop new interests and skills, develop character, provide fun and good companionship. Sports, crafts, dramatics, gardening, good equipment, beautiful country. Mature Counsellors. Mass. and R. I. Boys $160, Out-of-State Boys $170. *Half-Season Rates, $85 and $90*
Write Camp Becket-in-the-Berkshires
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BOB-WHITE Health and Fun in the Country
Boys 4-15. Fee includes Riding, Swimming, Tennis, Archery, Crafts, Mountain Trips, Gardening, Woodcraft, First Aid. Mature counselors. Balance of rest and play. Nurse. Cabins. Three age groups. Unusual care for small boys. 28th year at Ashland, Mass. Easily accessible by car or train. *Separate unit for girls up to 10 years.* Write S. A. Hayes, Box 15, Framingham, Mass.

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Boys 6 to 18. Pocono Pines, Pa. 17th Season. Private Lake. Sand Beach. Cabins. Riding. Tennis. Golf. Overnight Hikes. Rounded Program. Trained Personnel. On secluded 2000-acre estate. Campers escorted from N. Y. Restricted. 8 Weeks $132. July 8th. Aug. 5th. $65. NAWAKWA for GIRLS, opposite shore of lake. N. Y. Office, 11 W. 42d St. LO. 5-1550

SUSQUEHANNA
Boys 5-18. Mountain camp on private lake, New Milford, Pa. 24th Year. 700 Acres. Daily riding, complete course in horsemanship. Fine lake swimming. All other sports. Our own dairy farm and gardens. 3 age groups. Skilled leader for each 4 boys. Personal development our aim. Booklet. ROBERT T. SMITH, 243 West End Ave., New York City

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On lake near N. Y., C. and Phila. Riding, sailing, tennis, crafts, rope-spinning aquaplaning, etc. Real Indian, cowboy, magician, nurse, naturalist and other boy-appealing experts.
David M. Keiser, 7733 Mill Rd., Elkins Park, Pa.
Call N. Y., SAc. 2-7681; Phila., Melrose 1682

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On the Picturesque Fox River
for the Younger Boy
June 28 to August 8
Address:
Chicago Junior School
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BIG BEAR LAKE, CALIFORNIA
Twentieth Season—Limited to 75 boys: 6 to 16. One counselor to every 6 boys. Private swimming pool. Instruction in horseback riding, all land and water sports. Fresh fruit, vegetables, milk daily. FRED M. and ETHEL JOHNSON, Directors. Also sister camp one mile, TAMARACK LODGE FOR GIRLS. Write for booklets. 1515 Campus Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. ALbany 2787.

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SEA CAMPS for BOYS
BREWSTER, MASS., CAPE COD
Superb sailing, swimming, canoeing, deep sea fishing, land sports. Riflery. Riding. Cabins. Tutoring. Camp Mother. Nurse. Counselor's Training Course. Junior. NAVAL UNIT for older boys. Junior. Intermediate. Guides. Senior Camps. Illustrated booklet on request. HARRIMAN M. DODD, West Auburn, Mass.
Wono, a separate camp for girls 6-18

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A salt water camp for 50 boys 6-16. Individual attention. All usual sports. Sailing featured. Work group at reduced fee for boys 15 and 16. Superior staff. 36th season. Booklet. D. H. Taylor, 117 Elgin St., Newton Center, Mass.

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Paul W. Calhoun, Director, 5906 Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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July 6 to September 5
HELP YOUR BOY to be physically and mentally ready to fill HIS PLACE in America's mechanized forces.
PRE-FLIGHT COURSES. Learn aerodynamics and navigation through sailing and racing. Related science and mathematics, practical shop work. Competent, mature instructors work and play with the boys. All land and water sports. Two groups, Cadets, over 16, and Junior Cadets, 12-16. *For interview, address* Wesley G. Spencer, Associate Director, 75 Federal St., Room 415, Boston, Mass., Tel. HANcock 8040.

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Open All Year
In this happy, homelike atmosphere each child is helped to reach fullest growth. Girls 2 to 16, boys 2 to 8 years. Music, arts, crafts, dramatics, swimming, riding. Trips to camp in N. H. for older children.
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GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN
Established 1911. Creative activities. Sailing, Horseback, Swimming, Tennis, Archery, Riflery, Camp Craft, Nature Study. $240 for 8 wks. Special Counsellor Training Program.
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For girls on beautiful Lake Chautauqua, Western New York, 1500 ft. alt. Divisions for Juniors, Middlers, Seniors, ages 7-18. Pre-school camp, ages 5-7. Land and water sports, riding, dramatics, dancing. Instructions in ideals and efficient living. Catalogue. Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Stoll, 102 S. Washington H'gwy, Snyder, N. Y.

FOR GIRLS 8-13; 14-16
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On lake in Ramapo Mts., 65 miles from N.Y.C. Land and water sports; trailing, riding, dramatics, music, nature, crafts. 3 weeks $46. Booklet C.
Violet C. Brandt, Director
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8 TO 16 YEARS
SEASON, JULY - AUGUST
DRAMATICS SPORTS CRAFTS TRIPS
Summer Camp
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For Children of Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
All regular camp activities. Small groups. Trained supervision. 1700 ft. above sea level. 115 mi. from New York. Accessible by train or bus. All inclusive fee 8 wks.—$190, 4 wks.—$100.
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LONG LAKE LODGE
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The pioneer SUMMER TUTORING SCHOOL established by Edwin V. Spooner. Individual instruction for Fall examinations or make-up work. 41st season opens July 13, 1942.
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Lloyd Harvey Hatch, Director Dexter, Maine

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on
Monday, Children's Page
and
Thursday,
Young People's Page

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	**300,000**
Previous day's sales	**313,300**
1942 volume to date	**47,547,113**
1941 volume to date	**56,697,542**

Stock Market Uncertain In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—A big international news budget today left the stock market groping unsuccessfully for definite trends.

The list got off to a hesitant start. Dealings turned sluggish and, in the final hour, gains and losses of fractions to around 2 points were well distributed.

Buyers and sellers apparently were unable to find much ammunition in the announcement of the new British-Russian line-up, the surprise visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotoff to Washington and word an agreement had been reached between the latter and the President on the urgent need of creating a second front in Europe this year.

The feeling among analysts was that the majority of customers inclined to await further world war developments before taking any positive market position.

Transfers for the full proceedings were approximately 300,000 shares.

Among stocks ahead most of the time were Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, General Motors, Southern Pacific, Consolidated Edison, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, United Aircraft and International Harvester.

Liggett & Myers "B," Douglas Aircraft and Union Pacific were off about 2 points each at one time or another. Backward were Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Kennecott, Philip Morris and Johns-Manville.

Bonds Irregular

Irregularity enveloped the bond market today, with small gains and losses the rule throughout the list near the final hour.

Making some progress were New Haven convertible 6s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, Union Oil of California 3s and Western Maryland 4s.

Unchanged to a shade lower most of the time were New York Central 5s, International Telephone 5s, American Telephone 3s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and and Delaware & Hudson 4s.

U. S. Governments remained steady but quiet on the stock exchange and over the counter.

The foreign department followed the main trend of the market.

Business Groups Adopt Guides To 'Ad' Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Representatives of more than 50 associations and individual companies have subscribed to a set of nine advertising standards designed to establish competitive equality among retailers selling goods covered by the credit restrictions of Regulation W, at a meeting sponsored by the National Better Business Bureau here.

It was pointed out by George H. Dennison, president of the bureau, that while there were no provisions in Regulation W to cover advertising, a number of retailers had been violating the spirit of the law in their promotions, and that if further government restrictions were to be avoided, it was up to business to regulate itself.

To this end, he said, the bureau's war activities committee has drawn up the standards, which were approved unanimously by trade representatives present at the meeting, and is offering the standards to all retailers with a request for voluntary compliance.

Summarized, the standards call for the voluntary outlawing of any statements about credit terms which are false or misleading and which tend to frustrate Regulation W. Among the more important ones are the following:

No advertiser shall make any offer which states or implies that loan or credit terms are available which in fact are not obtainable under Regulation W.

No advertisement shall be constructed, typographically or otherwise, as to create the impression that terms featured apply to all merchandise in the advertisement when such is not the fact.

No advertiser shall offer allowances or credits, including trade-in allowances, which are fictitious or exaggerated or in any way tend to mislead.

No advertiser shall refer to an installment credit as a charge account; or employ the phrase "no money down," or its equivalent, in connection with a charge account.

Cigarette Tax Increased From 6½ to 7 Cents

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee has decided to increase the federal tax on cigarettes from 6½ cents to 7 cents a package in order to raise $65,500,000.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina said the committee had tentatively agreed to raise the present $3.25 per thousand tax to $3.50 and had rejected a Treasury proposal that a tax differential be established between 10-cent brands and 15-cent brands.

Mr. Doughton said that the committee planned to dispose later in the day Treasury requests for increased taxes on cigars and smoking tobacco designed to raise another $40,000,000.

The Treasury had proposed that the tax on 10-cent cigarettes be made $3.50 per 1,000 and the rate on 15-cent brands be raised to $4 a 1,000 and its experts said such increases should produce about $188,000,000.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	44	44	44	—1
48¾	42¼	Acme Stl (4)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jun10
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Jun10
20½	18¾	Adams-Mi (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12½	10	Addressog ½e	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun10
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	14	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅞
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
⅜	[illegible]	Alleghany Cp	1	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	3	4	4	4	— ¼
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	Jun10
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
145	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	136	135½	135½	— ½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	70	70	70	+ 5½
30⅛	22	Allis-CM ¼e	5	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	6	17¼	17	17¼	Jun 5
1½	[illegible]	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	50	50	50	+ ½
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
[illegible]	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	18	34	33¾	34	— ¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 8
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	2	26¾	26½	26½	
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
69⅞	56⅞	Am Can (4)	6	68⅞	68	68⅞	+ ¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	Jun 5
33	20	AmCar&Fdy1g	5	23½	23¼	23½	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	57	57	57	Jun10
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	4	86	86	86	Jun10
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Jun 9
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	9	9	9	9	
22¾	15¼	Am Cry Su 1e	3	16½	16¼	16¼	Jun 9
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 8
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
19¼	16¼	Am Export 1e	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
⅝	[illegible]	Am & For Pow	5	½	½	½	Jun10
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	3	22	22	22	+ ⅜
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	6	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	+ 1⅛
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	3	26½	26½	26½	Jun 4
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	4	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ½
2	1⅛	Am Ice		1¾	1¾	1¾	
31	25	Am Ice pf	6	30¼	30½	30	Jun10
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
89½	65	Am Lopf3½k	3	66½	66½	66½	Jun10
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Am M & Met	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	9	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	½	Am Pow & Lt	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	½	Jun10
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝k	2	18⅞	18½	18½	Jun 9
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
4⅞	3¼	Am R&S .15e	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun10
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun10
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	2	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	+4
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	Jun10
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	5	10⅞	10¼	10½	Jun 9
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17	17	17	Jun 9
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	87¼	86⅞	88	+ ⅛
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'y27
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	12	117¾	117⅛	117¾	+ ¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	5	45	44¾	45	+ ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	8	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ¼
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	130	130	130	—1½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 9
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	8	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jun 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	8	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48½	48½	48½	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	1	57½	57½	57½	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50	43½	Am Z ppf2½k	1	41½	41½	41½	Jun 4
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	17	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'y26
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
111⅝	108½	Arm Del pf 7	1	109½	109¼	109¼	
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	54	54	54	
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
27	21	Armstr' C ½e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (¾e)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun 9
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5⅞	5	5⅛	Jun 9
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
83	54	As DG2pf5¼k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	6	32¾	32½	32¾	— ¼
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	1	63	63	63	
26	19¼	Atl Cst L 1g	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— 1
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	3	17½	17½	17½	Jun10
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	1	37	37	37	+1½
23½	14⅞	Atl Refin .40e	41	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	3	101¼	101	101	— ½
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼e	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47½	47¼	47½	+ ½
[illegible]	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	2	46	46	46	Jun10
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 3
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 9
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		B					
14¼	10½	Bald Loco ct	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅛	3	3	
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅛	5	5	+ ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jun 9
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	22	22	22	M'y28
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	85	85	85	Jun10
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun10
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun 9
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	3	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
14	9⅞	Ben Ind L .77e	6	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅝
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	3	21	21	21	Jun10
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	10	52	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅛
121	107¾	Beth Stl pf 7	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ¼
23½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 5
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Jun 9
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 6
21⅛	13¼	Boeing Airpl	4	14¼	14	14¼	
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	4	29⅜	29	29	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3	14½	14½	14½	Jun 9
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	10	19⅞	19½	19¾	
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	8	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
2⅛	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun10
30	25	Bower R B (3)	2	29½	29½	29½	Jun10
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	2	8	8	8	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf ½e	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	M'y28
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ½
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1	1	1	Jun10
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	8	8	8	Jun 9
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	2	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	*3	7	7	7	— ¼
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	16	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	Jun10
7⅛	6⅛	Budd Wh ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54½	54½	Jun 8
7⅝	6¼	Burr Add .30e	9	7½	7½	7½	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun10
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun 9
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 9
22¾	10	Byron J'k ½e	1	12	12	12	
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	½	½	½	
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 5
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	11	11	11	Jun10
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	5	31	30⅞	31	+ 1
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter S½e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jun10
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	5	70¾	69½	69½	Jun 9
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	5	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Jun10
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1½	1	17	17	17	+ ½
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 9
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12½	CenVioletta 1e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3		2	2	
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	21	29¼	29	29	Jun10
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	16	16	16	Jun10
17	14½	Champ Pa ½e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jun 6
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	5	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun 1
4	2¾	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E III	3	¾	¾	¾	Jun 6

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	2¾	Chi&E III A	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun10
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun10
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	3	13¾	13½	13½	Jun 9
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35½	35½	35½	+1½
52	49½	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun 4
⅜	[illegible]	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jun10
11¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 8
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 9
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	25	60¾	60	60¾	+ ¼
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	4	10½	10½	10½	Jun10
3	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun10
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun 9
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¼e	12	24	23¾	23¾	Jun 8
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	2	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¾
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	*1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1½e	6	79¼	78¼	78⅜	Jun10
63½	51½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60	60	60	Jun10
14	11½	Colgate-P ½	6	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	100½	100½	100½	Jun 9
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	1	14	14	14	
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14½	14	14½	Jun 8
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	6	12	11½	11½	Jun10
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun10
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	47	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	9	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Jun 9
27	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	27½	27½	27½	+1½
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	7	72	70	72	Jun 9
22⅛	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	4	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ¼
100	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	1	97	97	97	+5¼
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	2	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Com'th&South	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	½	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis 1.80	10	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 3
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	15	14¾	15	
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	1	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	43	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	88	88	88	— ¼
[illegible]	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jun10
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 8
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y28
6⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8¼	6	Cons RR Cu pf	5	6¼	6	6	Jun 9
6	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	Jun10
31	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	28	28	28	Jun10
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89	89	89	Jun10
13½	12	Container ½e	6	13	13	13	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun10
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	3	100	100	100	Jun10
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can(¾e)	9	26¾	26¼	26⅜	— ⅜
8¼	6⅞	Cont D F ¾e	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	6	36	35⅝	35¾	— ¼
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	5	3	3	3	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	15	21	20½	21	+1
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ¼e	3	17	16	17	Jun 5
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	2	9	9	9	Jun10
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Jun 9
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	9	49¾	49½	49½	
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Jun10
¾	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun10
14	10⅝	Crane Co (1g)	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	4	13½	13½	13½	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	Jun10
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun 9
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	*1	10½	10½	10½	
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
79¼	64½	Crucible pf (5)	3	65½	65¼	65¼	Jun 9
9	5⅛	Cub-Am S ¼e	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
83	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	82½	82½	82½	Jun 8
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16½	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 4
⅞	[illegible]	Curtis Publish	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18¾	12½	Curt' ppf1.10k	7	14¾	14	14	Jun 5
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	15	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
25⅞	19½	Curtiss-WA 2e	8	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
17¾	12¾	Cutler-H .60e	4	13	12⅞	13	Jun 8
		D—E					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S .70g	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 5
16¼	15½	Davega pf 1¼	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jun 5
11⅝	8¾	Davison C .60g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
24¼	18½	Deere & Co 2g	3	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅜
29	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	7	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel (1½)	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Del Lack&W	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
½	[illegible]	Den&RioGW pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun 5
18⅝	14⅝	Detroit E .70e	8	17⅝	17½	17½	
27¼	18	Diam Mat ¾e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
38⅜	33¼	Diam M pf1½	3	36¼	35½	35¾	— ¼
9⅞	8⅛	Diam T M ¼e	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
18¾	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	4	18⅛	18	18	— ⅝
79½	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	79½	79½	79½	M'y29
9	8	Dixie-Vort ¼e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun10
21	16⅝	Doehler D (1e)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ½
13⅝	8	Dome M 1.30e	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
70½	51	Douglas Air 5g	9	55	53½	53½	—2
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	2	111	110	110	+ ¼
15⅛	13⅛	Dresser M1½g	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2¾	Dunhill Int	2	4½	4½	4½	Jun10
9¼	8	Duplan (.40e)	2	9½	9½	9½	Jun 3
144	102¾	du Pont 2¼e	11	113¾	113	113½	+ ½
126½	120	du P't pf 4½	2	123	123	123	— ⅛
27½	16¾	East Air Lines	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¾
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun10
141	108	Eastman (6a)	12	126¼	125¾	126	
31⅞	26	Eaton Mfg 3	2	27½	27½	27½	Jun 9
15	11½	Edis Br 1.20	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 8
1⅜	[illegible]	El&M In .06e	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	20⅝	El Auto ¾e	3	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
13⅝	10½	Elec Boat ½e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	El Pow & Lt	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	15	El PS6 pf.90k	2	21	20½	20½	Jun 9
35¼	17¼	EIP7pf$1.05k	4	22¾	22	22	Jun10
32⅝	29	El Stor Bat 2	2	31¾	31½	31½	Jun10
26⅞	19¼	El PasoG2.40	4	21½	20½	21½	Jun 8
49	39¾	Endi-John 3	1	43½	43½	43½	Jun 6
3⅛	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
66	40	Eng PS$5pf 5	1	48½	48½	48½	Jun 8
73	46⅛	EPS5½pf5½	1	51½	51½	51½	Jun 6
¼	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
7⅛	4⅞	Erie RR	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
6⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	3	34¼	34	34	
2½	1½	Eureka V Cl	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
5¾	4⅛	Evans Prod	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun 8
29¾	20	Ex-Cello 2.60	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exchange Buf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y28
		F					
37¼	27⅞	Fairb-Mor 2a	3	31¾	31	31	— ½
29¾	19⅜	Fajardo Sug 2	4	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
8¼	6¼	Fed Lt&Tr 1	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
24½	20	Fed Min&S 2e	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun 8
10½	8	Fed Mog (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y27
4¼	3⅜	Fed M T .20e	2	3⅝	3½	3½	Jun 8
18⅛	11⅞	Fed D St 1.40	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun 9
87	77	Fed DS pf4¼	1	77½	77½	77½	M'y27
11	7⅞	Ferro Enam 1	2	9½	9¼	9½	Jun 5
41¾	29⅝	Fid P F 1.60a	9	36⅝	35¾	35¾	— ⅞
16⅝	13⅜	Firestone ½e	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
98⅜	87½	Firestone pf 6	2	97	97	97	Jun10
39½	29¾	First NSt 2½	1	32½	32½	32½	Jun 9
11⅞	9¼	Flintkote .40e	2	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
96½	86	Flintk pf 4½	1	86	86	86	M'y14
20	15	Florence S ½e	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ½
21¾	18	Florsheim A 2	1	18	18	18	Apr21
5⅛	3	Follansbee Stl	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 9
11½	9	Food Fair St 1	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'y27
32½	27⅝	Food Ma 1.40	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
12⅞	9¼	Foster Wheeler	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
17	16	Foster 6 1½	40	16	16	16	Jun 5
10¼	5¾	Francisco Sug	2	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅜
38¾	27	Freeport S (2)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	Jun10
19	15½	Fruehauf 1.40	3	16½	16½	16½	— ½
		G					
2⅜	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun10
2⅛	1⅝	Gair Robt ¼g	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
11	8⅞	Gair pf 1.20	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
3⅝	2⅝	Gar Wood	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅝	6⅝	Gar Wd pf ½	1	7	7	7	M'y28
10¼	8½	Gaylord C ¼a	1	9	9	9	Jun 9
52½	51	Gaylord pf 2¾	1	51	51	51	M'y 6
5¼	3⅜	Gen Am I ¼g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun 9
104	98	Gen Am I pf 6	1	100	100	100	M'y 7
46¾	36	Gen Am Tr 1e	5	37½	37½	37½	Jun10
4⅛	3⅜	Gen Bak .20e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3¾	2¾	Gen Bronze	6	3⅛	2¾	3	+ ¼
3	2¼	Gen Cable	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Gen Cable A	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 8
90¼	72	Gen C pf 3½k	2	75	74	75	Jun10
20	16⅝	Gen Cigar (1)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun10
28⅜	21½	Gen El 1.05e	41	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ¼
40½	23¾	Gen Fds .90e	3	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
116	111¼	Gen F pf 4½	1	112½	112½	112½	Jun 5
1¾	⅝	Gen G & El A	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
83	64⅞	Gen Mills (4)	1	79½	79½	79½	Jun 6
38¼	30	Gen Motors 1e	39	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅝
126	122	Gen Mot pf(5)	2	124⅜	124¼	124¼	Jun10
3⅛	1¾	Gen O Ad .20e	2	2	1⅞	2	
30	16½	Gen O Ad A 4	1	18	18	18	M'y27
12⅞	10¾	Gen Prec ½e	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun10
5¾	4	Gen P Ik	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
½	[illegible]	Gen Pub Serv	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12⅝	10½	Gen Ry S ½e	2	11	11	11	
[illegible]	¼	Gen Real&Ut	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
28½	23	Gen R'I&U pf	5	27	27	27	Jun 6
19¼	14½	Gen Refr .60e	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
10	8¼	Gen Shoe ½e	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
20	13½	Gen Tel(1.60)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun10
16½	11	Gen Time ¼e	2	11	11	11	M'y23
10⅜	7½	Gen T&R ½e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4	3	Gillette (.15e)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
50⅛	40⅛	Gillette pf (5)	1	50½	50⅛	50½	Jun 9

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	4	Gimbel Bros	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jun10
65½	50	Gimbel $6pf 6	1	56	56	56	— ½
15	12½	Glidden (.80e)	3	14½	14¼	14½	Jun10
47	37¾	Glid cv pf 2¼	1	41	41	41	Jun 4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gobel (Adolf)	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun10
2⅜	1⅞	Goebel Bw .20	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18¼	13	Goodrich (2g)	9	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
71¼	56	Goodrich pf 5	2	71¼	71	71	
17⅜	10¼	Goodyear T¾e	27	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
80¾	60½	Goodyear pf 5	2	80½	80	80½	+1
2½	1¾	Goth Hosiery	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
1	⅝	Graham-Page	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5½	4⅛	Graby M .60a	1	4½	4½	4½	
7¾	6	Grand Union	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 6
8¼	6	Granite C.35g	1	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Jun 5
31	22½	Grant (1.40a)	2	29	28½	29	
25	23¼	Grant pf (1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jun 4
17¼	15⅛	Gt N I O ct 2g	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
25⅝	20¼	Gt Nor pf 1e	6	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	22⅜	Gt West Sug 2	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
33½	25	Green HL (2a)	6	30	29¾	29¾	Jun10
12¾	10½	Greyhound (1)	8	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
11¼	10	Greyh'd pf .55	1	11	11	11	Jun 8
14⅝	9⅛	Grum Air 1½g	1	10	10	10	Jun10
3⅞	1⅝	Guantan Sugar	7	2	2	2	
4	2⅛	Gulf Mob&Oh	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun10
29⅜	18	Gulf Mpf2½g	4	20½	19½	19½	Jun10
		H—I					
25	19¾	Hack Wat 1½	1	22½	22¼	22½	M'y29
11	8¾	Hall Print 1a	2	11	11	11	
10½	8½	Hamil W .40e	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun10
16⅜	12½	Harb-Wa ⅝e	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jun10
4½	3½	Hat Corp ¼e	1	4	4	4	Jun 8
1⅞	⅞	Hayes Mfg	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	5½	Hayes Ind ½e	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	M'y21
93½	81	Hazel Atlas 5	4	86	86	86	Jun 9
6⅜	4½	Hecker Prod	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
57	45	Helme 3¾e	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	M'y26
12¾	10¼	Hercul M ¼e	1	11	11	11	Jun10
72	51	Herc Pw 1.10e	4	61	60½	60½	Jun 9
40¾	30¼	Hershey C (3)	1	34	34	34	Jun 8
102½	79	Hersh cv pf 4a	1	86	86	86	Jun 8
13½	12½	Hinde&Da ¼e	2	13	12½	12½	Jun 2
13⅜	11	Hires 1.20a	1	12	12	12	Jun 3
22½	14¼	Holland F (2)	*2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
6⅞	6	Hollander ½e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
18⅜	13⅝	Holly Sug ½e	2	14½	14½	14½	— ½
38⅛	22½	Homestake4½	8	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
34	27	Hou Her A 2½	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Jun 9
10⅝	8¼	Hou Her B ½e	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun10
44	30½	Household (4)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
105	96	Household pf 5	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	Jun10
3¼	2¼	Houston Oil	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
34¾	29¾	Howe Snd (3)	7	32	31½	31½	Jun10
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y23
4	2	Hudson&M pf	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y16
21	16⅝	Hudson B (2)	*1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
4⅝	3⅛	Hudson Motor	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Jun 9
1⅜	[illegible]	Hupp Motor	6	[illegible]	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Illinois Cent	5	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
18¾	13	Ill Cent pf	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun 9
9¾	6⅝	Indian Refin	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 9
16⅜	10⅝	Ind P&L 1.60	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
27	21	Indus Rayon 2	4	24	24	24	+ ⅛
100	74	Inger-Rand 3e	1	85	85	85	Jun 9
74½	[illegible]	Inland Steel 4	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
12⅜	8¾	Inspir Cop ½e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
6⅝	5½	Insur ct (.20)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun10
23½	19¾	Iterchem 1.60	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jun10
10⅜	5¼	Itercon R .40g	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8	5⅜	Interlake ¾g	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma 6a	3	126	125	126	Jun10
[illegible]	40	Int Harvest 2	5	46¾	46⅛	46¾	+ ¾
160½	147	Int Harv pf 7	2	156	156	156	Jun 9
¾	¼	Int Hydro El A	5	½	½	½	Jun 9
12½	5½	Int Mer Marine	37	7½	6½	7½	+1
5	3½	Int Minerals	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
41½	38	Int Min'ls 4pf	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	
3	1⅞	Int M&Ch p pf	3	57½	57	57½	Apr10
28¾	24⅛	Int Mining¼g	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun10
28¾	24⅛	Int Nick Can 2	17	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
130	126¾	Int Nick pf(7)	1	129¼	129¼	129¼	M'y28
15¾	9⅛	Int Paper Co	11	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
60⅜	49¾	Int Paper pf 5	3	51¾	50⅞	51¾	Jun10
2⅜	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	2	2	2	2	M'y28
48¼	39	Int Salt (1e)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jun 8
32	26	Int Shoe 1.80	2	28½	28	28	Jun10
39	26	Int Silver 2e	1	28½	28½	28½	Jun 9
96	94	Int Silver pf 7	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Jun10
3	1½	Int Tel & Tel	25	3	2⅞	3	
3⅛	2	Int T&T for ct	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9¼	7⅛	Interst DS ¾e	5	8	7¾	7¾	Jun10
[illegible]	7¾	Intertype ½e	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
32⅜	24¾	Island Crk ½e	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun10
		J—K—L					
8	5⅝	Jarvis 1⅜g	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 9
33½	18⅝	Jewel Tea (1e)	2	22½	22½	22½	
107⅝	85	Jewel T pf4¼	2	95	95	95	M'y29
62½	50½	Johns-M 1¼e	4	56¾	56½	56½	— ½
24¾	17½	Jones&L 1½e	8	18¼	18	18	
64	54¾	Jones&L pfA 5	2	55½	55½	55½	Jun10
79⅞	61	Jones&L pfB 5	2	63	63	63	— ¼
11	8	Joy Mfg (½e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 4
9¼	5	Kalam S&F.60	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4¾	2¾	Kan City Sou	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
22	16	Kan C So pf2g	1	18	18	18	Jun10
11½	6	Kaufmann .30e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 8
8½	7	Kayser (½e)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun10
12⅞	10¼	Kels H A 1¾k	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun10
7¼	4⅜	Kelsey H B ⅜e	3	7	6¾	6¾	Jun10
37½	26⅜	Kennecott (1e)	15	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	
13½	11	Key S&W .70e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅝
29	25	Kimberly-Cl 1	*1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
2⅞	1¾	Kinney (GR)	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun10
22⅞	17	Kresge 1.20	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun10
3¼	2¼	Kresge Dep St	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 9
27	19½	Kress SH 1.60	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	
29½	22⅛	Kroger Groc 2	2	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	11½	Lambert 1½	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun10
9¾	8⅛	Lane Bryant 1	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y13
21⅛	15½	Lee R&T ¾e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
23⅛	18½	Lehigh PC ¾e	1	19	18½	18½	M'y29
1⅜	⅞	Lehigh V Coal	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
14¼	8½	Lehigh V C pf	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¾
4	2⅜	Lehigh Val RR	4	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
21⅜	17¾	Lehman Cp (1)	8	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
13	12	Lehn&Fk .70e	3	12½	12¼	12½	M'y27
22	18	Lerner Strs (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun10
26¼	20½	Lib-O-FG ½e	4	24⅞	24¾	25⅞	— ⅛
5¼	4	Lib, McN .45e	12	4	4	4	
33	20	Life Sav 1.60a	4	27	26⅝	26⅝	Jun10
73½	50½	Lig&Myers (3)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	Jun10
74½	50½	Lig&My B (3)	17	64	63½	64	—2
175	164½	Lig&My pf (7)	1	165⅝	165⅝	165⅝	Jun 9
19	16¾	Lily Tulip	*1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅝
32⅜	22½	Lima Loco(1e)	*1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¾
34	25½	Link Belt (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
10¾	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref 1	1	10	10	10	Jun 8
15½	11⅜	Liquid Carb 1	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	Jun 9
24½	14⅝	Lockheed A 2g	12	16¼	15⅞	16¼	— ¼
42⅜	37	Loew's Inc (2)	8	41⅞	41⅝	41¾	+ ¼
42½	34½	Lone Star (3)	10	34¾	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅞	Long Bell LbA	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun10
18¾	15	Loose-Wil (1)	6	16¾	16¼	16¼	Jun 9
15¼	11½	Lorillard ½e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
76½	58	Lou & Nash 2e	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
18¼	11¾	Lou G&EA1½	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
		M					
23¼	15⅛	MacA&F1.15e	3	18½	18	18	Jun 5
35⅜	28¼	Mack Truck 3g	4	29¼	29	29	— ⅝
21½	17½	Macy (RH)(2)	*2	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
13⅝	10½	Mad Sq G ¾e	4	11½	11½	11½	— ½
27¾	20	Magma Cop 1e	1	21	21	21	Jun 5
4⅝	2⅜	Manati Sugar	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	5	Mandel Br ½e	1	5	5	5	M'y 4
16⅜	11⅞	Manh Shirt 1	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 4
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
3½	2¾	Mar Mid .18e	*14	2¾	2¾	2¾	— [illegible]
12⅝	8½	Marsh Fld .80	8	9¾	9½	9½	Jun10
26⅛	17¼	Martin GL 3g	17	18	17¾	18	— ¼
6⅛	3½	Martin-Parry	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun10
27½	22¾	Masonite Cp 1	8	25	25	25	
24½	20	Master E 1.10e	1	22	22	22	+ ½
29½	20	Math Alk ⅝e	2	21¾	21½	21½	Jun10
46½	31	May Dept St 3	2	36	36	36	
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jun10
18	14	Maytag pf (3)	1	14½	14½	14½	
10¼	9	McCall 1.40	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
14	10	McCrory St 1	2	11½	11½	11½	
108¼	100	McCrory pfww5	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	M'y 7
17¼	14	McGraw Elec 2	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
8	6½	McGr H .30e	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 9
34	28	McInty h2.22a	1	33	33	33	Jun10
12¾	9¾	McKess&R ½e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
108⅜	101	McKes pf 5¼	3	102	102	102	Jun10
7¼	5⅛	McLellan .40e	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun 9
7¼	6	Mead Corp ½e	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun10
72	64	M'd pfBww5½	1	64	64	64	Jun 4
32	21⅛	Melville Sh(2)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ 1⅜
5⅞	4½	Mengel Co½g	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Jun10
29½	21	Merch&M ½e	*2	26¾	26	26⅞	+ ¼
30½	24¼	Mesta Ma 1½e	*9	27½	26	27½	+2
7⅛	5	Miami Cop¼e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	12⅛	Mid-Cont .40e	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
23¼	16⅛	Midland Stl 1e	3	19	19	19	Jun 9
42½	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	3	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
109	108½	Min-H pfC 4¼	60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	M'y19
3⅛	1⅞	Minn-Moline	1	2	2	2	
67	59	Min-M pf3¼k	5	59½	59	59½	Jun 9
12	8¾	Mission C .85g	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	Jun10
¾	[illegible]	Mo-Kan-Texas	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun10
2⅞	1⅜	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14¼	12¼	Mohawk C (2)	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
91	66	Monsanto (2)	4	74½	74	74½	+ ½
105½	101½	Mons pf C st 4	4	104	104	104	M'y12
31⅜	23½	Mont Wd 1½e	*27	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ½
42⅛	37½	Morrell J (2)	1	38	38	38	Jun10
8⅜	6¼	Motor Prod 1g	1	8	8	8	— ¼
12¼	9⅞	Motor Whl.40e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
25⅝	20¾	Mueller Br 1e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¾
3¼	2½	Mullins Mfg B	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
14	11½	Munsing 2½g	3	14	13¾	14	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69¾	49	Murphy GC (4)	2	55	55	55	—1
5⅝	4¾	Murray Cp ½g	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun10
39⅝	30½	Myers Br (1e)	1	32	32	32	Jun 9
2¾	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 5
5⅝	3⅞	Nash-Kelv ¼e	26	5	4⅞	5	
18	13½	Nat Acme (1e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
4¼	3	Nat Auto Fib	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
6¾	5⅜	Nat Au pf.60	5	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	+ ¾
8⅛	6⅛	Nat Aviat .55g	5	6½	6½	6½	
16	[illegible]	Nat Bis 1.10e	*12	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ [illegible]
66½	140	Nat Bisc pf 7	1	155	155	155	Jun10
15	12⅛	Nat Bd&S .60	5	14	14	14	Jun 1
5½	3¾	Nat Can ¼g	2	5	4⅞	5	Jun10
16⅜	11	Nat Cash Rg 1	12	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
9½	7	Nat Cylin .40e	2	7½	7½	7½	
14⅞	12¾	Nat Dairy .80	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
5½	4⅝	Nat Dept Strs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9⅛	8⅝	Nat D S pf.60	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y29
22¾	17⅜	Nat Dist (2)	10	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ½
16½	14¼	Nat En&S ¾e	3	16½	16¼	16⅜	M'y21
4⅝	3¾	Nat Gyps .40g	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16¼	11⅞	Nat Lead ½	*6	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
168	145	Nat Ld pf A 7	1	151½	151½	151½	+3
17¾	14¼	Nat M&Sm½e	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 9
35	29½	Nat Oil Pr ½e	1	31½	31½	31½	Jun 5
3⅛	1½	Nat Pow & Lt	14	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
53½	43⅜	Nat Steel (3)	4	45¼	45	45¼	Jun10
6¼	4	Nat Supply	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
63	45¾	N S 5½pf1¾k	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	
16⅜	9⅝	Nat Sup $2pf	1	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Nat Tea	3	3⅛	3	3	Jun 9
9¼	6⅝	Natomas ½e	4	8	8	8	Jun 8
7½	5¾	Nehi Corp .40e	10	7	7	7	— ¼
14½	11	Neisner Br 1a	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y27
35	28	Newberry 2.40	1	35	35	35	Jun 4
30½	22½	Newmont M¾e	1	23½	23	23	—2
11⅜	7¼	Newport I .20e	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25½	18	Newpt N S 1e	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
109½	99⅛	Newp N S pf 5	2	101	101	101	Jun 6
32¼	23⅞	NY Air Br(1e)	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Jun10
10	6⅞	NY Cent RR	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
17⅛	11⅝	NY Chi&St L	1	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
51	36	NY Ch&StL pf	5	37½	37¼	37¼	— ½
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnib 2	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 9
6	4	NY Dock	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun 9
15½	12¾	NY Dock pf	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 9
¾	[illegible]	NY NH & H RR	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2½	⅝	NY NH & H pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
¼	⅛	NY Ont&West	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun 3
30¾	19	NY Shipb 1½e	5	21¾	20½	21¼	Jun10
23⅜	15½	Noblitt-Sp ½e	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Jun10
192	143	Norf&West 10	2	148	148	148	Jun10
14	9⅞	Nor Am Av 2g	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
10⅝	6½	No Am Co .68f	11	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
52⅝	39	No Am 6 pf 3	1	45	45	45	Jun 9
53	39	NoA 5¾pf2⅞	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun 9
7	4½	Northern Pac	9	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
108½	100	Nor St P pf 5	1	105	105	105	Jun 4
11⅛	8	Northwest Airl	5	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
2¼	1	Norwalk T & R	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10¼	8¼	Norwich P .40e	1	9	9	9	
		O—P					
8¼	6⅜	Ohio Oil ¼e	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
24	17	Oliver Fm ½e	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun 9
3⅝	2⅞	Oppenh'm .40g	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 9
13½	11½	Otis Elev .40e	1	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
6¼	4¾	Otis Steel	8	5½	5⅜	5½	
61	51	Otis S 1pf5½k	2	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	16⅞	Out M&M 1e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun 4
54	43¼	Owens-Ill 1e	8	47¾	47½	47½	—1¼
8⅞	6¾	Pac A Fish 1g	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	Jun 8
15	7	Pac Fin 1.20	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jun 5
20	15½	Pac G & E (2)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
31	22½	Pac Lighting 3	6	27½	27¼	27½	Jun10
18⅛	13¾	Pac Mills (1e)	2	15⅝	15¾	15¾	Jun 8
2¾	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
5¾	5⅛	Pac West Oil	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun10
2½	1⅞	Packard .10g	37	2⅛	2	2	
18¼	11¾	Pan Am Air 1g	41	17⅛	16¾	17	— ¼
8⅝	7	Pan A Pet ¾g	2	7	7	7	Jun 6
1⅝	1	Panhandle .10e	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
28½	20⅝	Paraffine (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jun10
15⅝	11¾	Param Pict 1	20	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
114⅛	100½	Param 1pf 6	3	111	111	111	Jun 6
17	15	Park & Tilford	1	15	15	15	M'y 8
2⅛	1⅛	Park Utah .10g	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	19½	Parke Dav.70e	8	23¾	23½	23⅝	
17½	13½	Parker Rust 1	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun10
[illegible]	[illegible]	Parmelee Trans	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 4
20½	13⅝	Patino M 1¾e	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
55½	44	Pen&Fd 1½e	1	48	48	48	Jun 8
80½	56½	Penney JC 3	*5	66¾	66	66¾	+ ¾
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Coal & C	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 8
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
44	35¾	Penn-D pf¾ k	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	Jun10
13½	11	Penn G Sand 1	1	12	12	12	Jun10
24½	18⅞	Penn RR (1e)	17	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
23⅛	18	Peoples D 1.60	1	18	18	18	M'y19
46⅞	36	Peop GL&C 4	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	Jun10
1½	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 27
23⅛	15⅜	Pepsi-Cola ½e	28	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Pere Marquette	1	5	5	5	Jun 8
27⅛	19⅛	Pet Milk (1)	1	20	20	20	
6	4	Petrol Cp .20a	12	4⅛	4	4	Jun10
6	5	Pfeiffer (1)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
32¾	22⅝	Phelphs D .80e	4	24	23½	23½	— ¾
40½	28½	Phila 6pf (3)	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	Jun10
10⅜	7⅝	Philco Cp .35e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
75	55½	Philip Mor 3a	1	72	72	72	— ⅛
107½	98	Phil M pf 4¼	1	100	100	100	Jun 8
9	6⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun10
41⅝	30	Phillips Pet 2	6	36½	36½	36½	
2¼	1¾	Phoenix Hos'y	1	2	2	2	Jun 5
18⅛	15½	Pillsbury (1a)	5	16⅞	16½	16½	Jun10
10⅞	6½	Pitt & W Va	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun 9
36¾	26½	Pittsburgh pf	1	31	31	31	Jun 8
6¼	5	Pitt C&I ½g	2	5	5	5	Jun 8
9⅜	7⅝	Pitt Forg ½e	2	8	8	8	
5¼	4	Pitt S&B .15e	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	4	Pitt Steel	1	4	4	4	Jun10
1⅜	1	Pittston Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	Plym Oil 1.20	4	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
17	15½	Pond Creek½e	1	16½	16½	16½	+1
5¼	3½	Poor & Co B	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15½	9½	Postal Tel pf	7	15	14¾	15	
8½	5⅝	Pressed SC¼e	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8¾	6⅜	Pr S 1pf.06¼e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y18
29¼	22⅛	Pr S C 2pf⅝e	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jun10
52	42	Proctor&Gm 2		47½	47¼	47½	+ ¼
14½	9½	Pub Sv NJ ½e	3	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7pf(7)	1	89	89	89	M'y29
99½	73½	P S NJ 6pf(6)	1	76	76	76	— ½
86⅜	62	P S NJ $5pf5	1	70	70	70	+1
115	111½	P S El&Gpf 5	4	112	112	112	M'y29
26⅜	21	Pullman (1)	12	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ¼
10	7	Pure Oil ½g	5	7½	7½	7½	
101¼	90½	Pure O 6pf(6)	2	95	95	95	Jun 8
91¼	81½	Pure O 5pf(5)	4	81½	81½	81½	Jun10
10⅞	9⅝	Purity Bak ½e	4	10¼	10	10	— ⅝
		Q—R					
9⅞	8¼	Quak S O ½e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'y28
3¼	2½	Radio Cp .20e	60	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
54¼	46½	Radio pf 3½	2	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	— ¼
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr25
3¼	2	Radio-Keith-O	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
46½	34⅝	Radio-K-O pf	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	Jun 4
17½	15½	Raybest-M ¾e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
11⅛	7⅞	Rayonier ½e	8	[illegible]	8½	8⅝	+ ⅝
26¾	23¾	Rayonier pf(2)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Jun10
15⅛	11½	Reading Co(1)	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
27½	23¾	Reading 1pf 2	1	25½	25⅜	25⅜	Jun 7
23¼	20	Reading 2pf 2	4	22	21¼	21½	Jun10
2	1⅜	Real Silk Hos	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y18
7½	6¼	Reliable St ½	4	6⅝	6½	6½	Jun 9
12¼	10¾	Reliance ¼e	1	11½	11½	11½	
9¾	7⅛	Rem Rad .65e	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	55	Rem pfww 4½	1	62	62	62	— ⅛
4¼	2¾	Reo Motors ct	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19	13½	Repub St ¾e	17	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
86¾	70⅜	Rep Stl pf A 6	1	71½	71½	71½	Jun 2
6⅜	4½	Rev Cop & Br	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun10
8⅞	6¼	Reynolds Met	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Reyn Spr ¼g	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27½	20	Rep Tob B.85e	2	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
9	6⅝	Richfield O ⅝g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8¾	6⅝	Ritter Co ¼e	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
5¼	5¾	Roan Ant .28g	6	4	4	4	Jun 3
19½	16	Ruberoid 1¾g	2	17¼	17	17	— ⅝
10⅛	7	Rustless (.60)	6	8	8	8	Jun 9
⅝	¼	Rutland RR pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 2
		S					
44	29½	Safeway St (3)	2	34½	34	34	
34⅞	23	St Jos Ld (1e)	4	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
⅜	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅞	⅛	St L San Fr pf	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun10
19½	9½	Savage Arms 1e	19	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
16⅝	12¾	Schenley (1g)	9	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ¼
89½	78	Schen pf 5½	2	81¾	81¾	81¾	Jun 3
36½	25½	Scott Pap 1.80	1	29	29	29	Jun10
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Air L	9	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	
1	[illegible]	Seaboard ALpf	1	½	½	½	Jun10
13¼	10½	Seaboard O 1	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ½
3⅜	2	Seagrave Corp	4	2	2	2	Jun 8
57	43½	Sears Roeb (3)	9	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ¼
7¾	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	2	7⅛	7	7	
10	8	Sharon Stl ½e	2	8½	8½	8½	Jun 9
7	4⅞	Sharp & D ¼e	6	6	5⅞	6	
61¼	54⅞	Sharp&Dpf3½	2	57	57	57	Jun 1
5¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	2	5	5	5	Jun 9
14¾	10⅛	Shell Un O 1g	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun10
4⅝	2½	Silver King	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun 9
15½	11⅞	Simmons Co 2g	4	15	14½	15	+ ¼
1¼	⅞	Simms Petrol	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y19
26	20½	Simonds S .80e	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jun10
28½	19⅜	Skelley O 1½g	1	23	23	23	
20¾	16	Smith AO ½e	2	18	18	18	+1½
13⅛	[illegible]	Smith&Cor ½e	2	11¾	11½	11¾	
17	13¼	Snider Pack 1e	2	14	13¾	14	+ ½
8⅛	6⅛	Socony-V ¼e	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Sou AG&P.10e	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26¼	18	S P Rico 1¾e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
15¾	14	So Grey L 1½	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun 8
20¾	14⅞	So Cal Ed 1½a	1	18	18	18	
12½	9¼	So Nat Gas (1)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun10
13⅝	10	Southern Pac	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12½	Southern Ry	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	23¾	Southern Ry pf	4	25	25	25	
50½	34¾	So Ry M&O 4	1	39½	39½	39½	Jun10
1⅞	1¼	Sparks-Withing	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Spear & Co	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
20¾	17½	Spencer Kell 2	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun 8
31⅜	21⅞	Sperry Corp 2g	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
37	31½	Spicer Mfg(2e)	5	34	33½	33½	Jun 1
4⅛	2¾	Spiegel Inc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38⅜	28	Square D Co 1e	3	29½	29	29	Jun10
49½	40½	Squibb (⅝e)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jun 1
113	111⅝	Squibb pf (5)	1	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	Apr20
5	2¾	Stand Brands	39	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
110	89¼	Stand B pf 4½	2	98	98	98	Jun 9
[illegible]	⅛	Stand Gas&El	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 6
1⅝	¾	Stand Gas $4pf	7	1	1	1	Jun10
11½	5⅛	Std G $6 pr pf	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 9
13¼	6	Std G $7 pr pf	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	18	Std O Cal .70e	6	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
27½	20	Std Oil Ind(1)	14	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
42¼	30½	Stand O NJ 1a	27	34½	34⅜	34½	
33¼	25¼	Std O Oh 1½	7	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jun10
34¾	24	Starrett (1e)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jun 4
57	42	Sterl Pr 3.80	2	56	56	56	— ⅝
6	5⅛	Stewart-W ¼e	2	6	5⅞	6	
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅜	4	Stone&W.60g	1	4½	4½	4½	
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Cp	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
55¾	43	Sun Oil (1)	4	50	50	50	
5⅞	3⅜	Sunshine ¼e	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅛	11½	Superheater(1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun10
1⅝	1	Superior O .05g	1	1	1	1	
13¾	9¼	Superior Steel	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun10
21	17⅜	Sutherl'd 1.20	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Sweets Co Am	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y28
25	20¾	Swift Co1.20a	5	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
24¾	19¼	Swift Int'l 2a	4	23⅛	23	23⅛	
5¼	4	Sym-Gld .35e	2	4	4	4	— ⅜
		T—U					
5	4	Talcott (.20e)	3	4¾	4½	4¾	Jun 5
2¼	1⅝	Telautogr .10g	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
9⅜	7½	Tenn Corp ½e	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
11¾	7⅜	Texas&Pac Ry	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	30	Texas Co (2)	5	34	34	34	
3	2	Texas GP .10e	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
34⅞	28	Texas G Sul 2	11	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	5	Tex PC&O .40	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jun10
6	4½	Tex P L T.10g	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9¼	6⅜	Thatcher Mfg	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 3
41½	38¾	That cv pf 3.60	1	42	42	42	+4½
3	2⅛	The Fair	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 2
4⅜	3¼	Thermoid .60g	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun10
3¾	1⅝	Third Ave Ry	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
6¼	5¼	Thomp JR .15e	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun 9
[illegible]	18½	Thomp Pr ¾e	1	19	19	19	Jun 3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun10
10⅝	8¼	Thompson-S pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 5
10⅝	8⅛	Tide W A .60a	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
95½	85	Tide W pf 4½	1	86½	86½	86½	Jun 2
34⅛	22	Timk-Det 2e	5	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅝
43¼	31½	Timken R B 1e	3	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
4⅜	4	Transamer(½)	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jun10
10⅜	7⅝	Trans&West A	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ½
12⅝	8¾	Transue-W 1e	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jun 8
1	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	4	1	1	1	Jun10
7	5½	Truax-Tr .57e	[illegible]	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Jun 9
11	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	M'y28
10¼	7⅛	Twen C-F ¼e	11	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
23¼	19¼	Twen C pf 1½	5	22½	22½	22½	Jun 9
3½	1⅝	Twin City R T	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun10
6¾	5⅛	Twin Cch ¾g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun 9
35	28⅞	Underwood ½e	9	35¼	34¾	35	
9¼	7⅞	Union Bag ¼e	2	8⅝	8½	8½	Jun10
74¾	58	Union Cb 2¼e	7	64⅞	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
13¾	10	Union O C (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
77½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	15	67⅜	66¼	66¼	—1¾
81½	74⅞	Union Pac pf 4	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¾
30	24	Union TC .90e	6	24⅛	24	24⅛	
11⅞	7⅞	United Air L	7	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅜
36⅜	23⅞	United Airc 1e	12	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ½
104¾	89	Unit Air pf (5)	2	95¼	95¼	95¼	Jun10
13¼	9⅞	Unit Bisc ½e	2	13	13	13	— ¼
45	37	United Carb 3	2	44	44	44	Jun10
20	16	Un-C-F (1.20)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	Jun 9
⅜	[illegible]	United Corp	54	⅜	[illegible]	⅜	
16¾	12	Unit Cp pf 3k	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
6⅝	4½	United Drug	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
2¾	1¾	Unit Dyewood	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 9
5	3⅞	Unit Elec Coal	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun 9
35	25⅝	Unit E&F 1¼e	1	26	26	26	Jun10
72½	48½	United Fruit 4	6	55¾	55	55½	+ ½
5½	3½	Unit G I ¼e	15	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
106½	93½	Unit Gas pf 5	3	98	98	98	— ¾
15⅛	11¾	Unit M&M 1a	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun10
4⅛	3	Un Pap'bd ¼e	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 2
3½	2½	US&For Sec	1	3	3	3	Jun 9
11¾	6¼	US Freight	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun10
48¼	40¼	US Gypsum (2)	15	47¾	47	47¼	— ¼
6¾	4½	US Hoffman M	3	5½	5½	5½	Jun10
34¼	24½	US Ind Al 1a	4	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Jun10
3⅞	2⅛	US Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 4
10⅝	7	US Leather A	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	
114	99	US L p pf 9½k	1	114	114	114	Jun10
25½	22	US Pipe&F 2	2	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
30	26¾	US Play Cd 2a	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅝
24½	20	US Plywd 1.20	5	24	24	24	Jun 6
1	⅝	US Real&Imp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun10
18¾	13⅝	US Rubber	18	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
77½	54	US Rubber 1pf	6	77	77	77	— ¼
51¼	37¼	US Smelt (2e)	1	43	43	43	Jun10
71	58	US Sml pf 3½	2	61	60½	61	Jun 9
55¾	44¼	US Steel (2e)	43	46½	46⅛	46¼	— ⅛
119¾	107½	US Steel pf 7	8	109½	108¾	109	— ½
24	15½	US Tob (.62e)	1	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Jun10
1	⅝	United Stockyd	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 5
[illegible]	⅜	Unit Stores A	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
44	34⅝	Unit Strs pf 7g	1	35	35	35	Jun 1
24⅝	13	Univ-Cycl ¼e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
		V—W					
[illegible]	⅜	Vadsco Sales	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun10
11½	8	Van Norm ½e	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun 4
24⅜	19	Van Raalte 1e	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jun 3
20⅞	14⅛	Vanadium ¾e	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun10
[illegible]	30	Vick-Chem 2a	1	35	35	35	+1½
25½	18¾	Vic Ch Wk .30e	3	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	Jun 9
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	3	1½	1½	1½	Jun10
31	22½	Va-C Ch 6pf 1g	14	31⅛	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
31¾	24	Virgin Ry 2½	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jun10
29½	26	Vir Ry pf 1½	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
10¼	6⅝	Vultee Air ½e	3	7	6⅞	7	— ¼
25	16¾	Vultee pf 1¼	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun10
30⅜	22⅞	Wabash RR pf	1	24	24	24	— ¼
7½	6¼	Waldorf Sys 1	4	7	7	7	Jun10
18½	16	Walgreen 1.60	1	17	17	17	Jun 9
102	98⅛	Walg p ww 4½	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y28
35¼	31½	Walker(H)(h4)	2	35	35	35	— ¼
15⅝	13⅞	Walker pf (hl)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jun 5
4⅝	3½	Walworth ¼g	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun10
3¾	2¾	Ward Baking A	1	3½	3½	3½	
[illegible]	⅜	Ward Baking B	1	½	½	½	Jun 8
21⅞	16	Ward Baking pf	4	21	20⅝	20¾	Jun10
5⅞	4¼	Warner Br Pic	9	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Warren Bros	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	Warren B rct	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 1
39½	25¼	Warren Fdy 2a	2	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	Wash G Lt 1½	4	15	14½	14½	Jun10
13½	12	Waukesha M 1	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun 9
15⅛	11½	Wayne P 1½e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Webster Eisen	2	2	2	2	Jun 3
20¼	15	Wesson O ¾e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
70	59½	Wesson pf (4)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jun 8
18	12⅜	W Va P&P 1e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
104½	99½	W VaP&P pf6	1	99½	99½	99½	Jun 9
16½	12¾	West Auto (2)	3	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
3½	2	West Maryland	5	2	2	2	
8¼	4⅛	West Mary 2pf	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 8
[illegible]	⅜	West Pac pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
27¾	23⅛	West Un ½e	6	25½	25	25½	— ⅛
19¼	13⅞	West Air ½e	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
81¼	63⅛	West E&M 2e	8	71½	71	71½	+ ½
29½	23	Weston E I 1e	1	24	24	24	Jun 8
31½	22	Westv Chl 1.40	2	26	25¾	26	Jun 5
27¼	20	Wheel Stl 1e	2	20⅛	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
15	13	White Den .60e	4	13½	13	13	Jun 9
15⅝	12¼	White Mot ½e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
3⅞	3	White Rk .10g	5	3⅝	3½	3½	Jun 9
3½	1¾	White Sew M	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
53	40	White S pf½k	1	40	40	40	M'y 6
22¼	15½	White pr pf 2	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun 5
2⅛	1½	Wilcox Oil	3	2	2	2	Jun10
1⅞	1½	Willys-Overl'd	3	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	4⅞	Willys-Ov pf	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun10
6⅛	3¾	Wilson & Co	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
73¾	56	Wilson $6pf 3k	2	60	60	60	Jun10
24	19	Woodw'd 1¼e	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 8
28	21½	Woolw'th .80e	32	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅜
21⅜	14¾	Worth P & M	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	Jun 9
57¼	44	Wor cv ppf4½	1	49	49	49	Apr28
54	43	Wor pr pf 4½	1	44	44	44	Jun 8
62	39	Wrigley (3a)	1	53	53	53	—3
		Y—Z					
19¾	15⅜	Yale & T .60	2	19½	19¼	19½	
13½	10½	Yel Tr&C (1)	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
7¼	5	Young S&W 1g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
37½	28¼	Young S&T 1½e	1	29½	29½	29½	
84	78	Yng S&T pf5½	1	80	80	80	Jun 9
12¼	7	Youngst S ¾e	2	8	8	8	Jun 9
13⅛	8¾	Zenith Rad 1e	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
2¾	1½	Zonite Pr .15g	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

WPB Official Urges Aid For Small Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Government expenditure of possibly $200,000,000 annually to preserve 24,000 small manufacturing plants which may be closed by war restrictions by Oct. 1 was urged by Phil D. Reed, chief of the bureau of industry branches, War Production Board.

"The future of thousands of small communities is dependent upon the existence of these private plants," the General Electric board chairman asserted in a prepared address, "and if they cannot be preserved during the war and revived when it is over, a tremendous and imponderable change will occur in the structure of the social and economic life of America."

Offers Plan

He spoke at the commencement exercises of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Mr. Reed said one suggested remedy is creation of a Government agency to:

"Defray, during the period of enforced shutdown, the minimum fixed charges and maintenance costs of those plants which have been or will be closed.

"Make loans at favorable interest rates to those plants which, although not completely closed down as a result of war production orders, are unable to operate at a profitable level.

"Make loans, up to the fair value of frozen inventories, to those plants which have not unreasonable inventories of fully or semi-fabricated parts that cannot be finished and assembled into completed products without additional amounts of critical raw materials, and which are in need of and unable to obtain financial assistance."

Plants to Close

Mr. Reed said the closing of approximately 24,000 plants, whose sales in 1939 amounted to $4,000,000,000, is estimated by the bureau of industry branches. This is 13 per cent of the 184,000 manufacturing establishments. He based his estimate of $200,000,000 annual government payments to the plants on a covering of fixed changes averaging 5 per cent of their business.

Honorary degrees were awarded to Mr. Reed, who is chairman of the board of the General Electric Co.; Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, director of munitions production for the War Department; and John Lord O'Brien, head of the WPB legal division.

Pere Marquette Seeks Way Out Of Financing Dilemma

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Partial solution of the sticky problem confronting many railroads who sold equipment trust certificates and discovered subsequently they could neither get the equipment nor use the funds upon which regular interest had to be paid has been provided by the Pere Marquette Railway.

The railroad has called for bids on $680,000 of equipment trust certificates with which it hopes to buy 250 flat cars but if the War Production Board declines to allow the cars to be delivered, the railroad will stipulate that the funds be invested in Government bonds. Moreover, the railroad will lay claim to any profit arising out of the bond investment, at the same time obligating itself to make good any loss on the transaction.

The problem arose out of a WPB order several months ago freezing all rolling stock on order and reserving the right to divert such equipment to roads needing it more than the one making the purchase. Many carriers previously had sold trust certificates to pay for the expected equipment and because contracts governing the sale of these obligations stipulate the funds be used for no other purpose than to pay for the equipment, found themselves faced with an interest-bearing debt but denied the use of the proceeds.

Up to now various railroads have devised individual means of meeting the situation but financial quarters predicted the Pere Marquette method would be adopted widely.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Irregular				
Hydrol Press Mfg	10c	..	May 18	May 4
Liquidating				
Des Moines J S. Ltd Bk	$14	..	June 22	June 10
Resumed				
Cuban-Am Sug Co	25c	..	July 1	June 18
Reduced				
Flintkote Co	15c	..	June 20	June 11
Little Schuylkill Navigation RR & Coal	75c	S	June 15	June 12
Marine Midland	8c	..	July 1	June 12
West Penn Pow	25c	..	June 25	June 10
Regular				
Aetna Life Ins	30c	Q	July 1	June 8
Aetna Cas & Surety	$1	Q	July 1	June 8
Allis Chalmers	25c	..	June 30	June 15
Armour & Co 7 pf	1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Borg Warner	40c	..	July 1	June 18
Hercules Motors	25c	..	July 1	June 19
Hydrol Press Mfg pf	37½c	Q	June 1	May 23
Jamestown Tel 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Do pf "A"	$2.50	S	July 1	June 15
Lion Oil Ref	25c	Q	July 16	June 24
Nat Candy Co	25c	..	July 1	June 12
Plough Inc	15c	..	July 1	June 15
Trico Prod	62½c	Q	July 1	June 12
United Carbon	75c	..	July 1	June 16
Western Groc	75c	Q	July 15	June 20
West Coast Tel pf	37½c	Q	June 1	May 20

National Gas & Electric

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The National Gas and Electric Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a proposal to sell for $200,000 in cash its interest in its subsidiary, the Greeley Gas and Fuel Company, of Colorado. The three purchasers named were James G. Barkus and Keith Kindred, of Chicago, and James C. Tucker, Austin, Texas, who will buy $160,000 of Greeley six per cent first mortgage bonds due 1935, and 400 shares of no par value common stock.

Commerce and Finance

New Ceiling Set on Women's, Children's Winter Garments

Business and Industry

Grocers Ask Snoopers Stay Out of Stores

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Association of Retail Grocers, serving notice that it did not want "an army of snoopers" in American stores, asked the Government to trust retail merchants with enforcement of the restrictions on food prices.

The organization adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to refuse the Office of Price Administration's request for funds which it claimed would be used "to add more than 100,000 new employees—largely enforcement personnel—to the OPA pay roll."

"It is implied in this proposal," the resolution said, "to turn loose an army of 'snoopers' on the retail merchants of the United States. These men and women proposed for OPA enforcement personnel can render more useful service in the prosecution of the war against the Axis powers rather than as an army of harassment operating at public expense on the home front."

The resolution said that "the sincere efforts of this industry to police itself will be supplemented by the vigilance of millions of consumers."

Before the debate, A. C. Hoffman, OPA's price executive in the food and food products section, told the grocers:

"If this regulation doesn't hold, then frankly, gentlemen, we're whipped on the economic front—and this war will end as all other wars have ended, and I don't think you gentlemen will have enough money to hold another convention."

Gasoline Stocks Drop 2,050,000 Barrels in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Gasoline stocks in the United States dropped another 2,050,000 barrels in the week ended June 6, the twelfth consecutive weekly decline, the American Petroleum Institute announced.

The total at the end of the period was 93,305,000 barrels, compared with 95,355,000 barrels in the preceding week and 91,890,000 barrels in the same week a year ago.

There were decreases in all other oil statistics except in light fuel stocks which totaled 31,535,000 barrels, an increase of 151,000 barrels over the previous week.

Crude oil production decreased 275,000 barrels to a total of 3,601,500 barrels, compared with 3,816,700 barrels a year ago.

Beet Sugar Labor Shortage Reported

NEW YORK (AP)—A shortage of field labor required for cultivating fields and particularly for harvest, has become a pressing problem in the beet sugar industry, W. N. Wilds, President of the American Crystal Sugar Co., said at the annual meeting.

"The situation is serious and is becoming more acute daily," Mr. Wilds said after explaining that the industry had contracted for a 1942 acreage as large or larger than any previous season.

"I am especially concerned about harvest, when the largest number of field hands is required," he added. "The best crop in California is scheduled for harvest in July and the industry is now endeavoring to make arrangements through Washington officials to bring field laborers from New Mexico."

The crop outlook was better for this year than last, Mr. Wilds said.

Devoe & Raynolds Keeps Service Men Informed

NEW YORK (AP)—Employees of Devoe & Raynolds Co., large paint firm, who have gone into the armed forces not only will get the usual letters from Mama, Papa and Aunt Bess but they will hear regularly of goings on at their former place of employment.

Executives of the company have issued orders to each department head that he must carry on regular correspondence with men in the service so that they won't forget entirely just what kind of a job they will come back to when the war is over.

W. H. Mathews, Vice-President of the company, said:

"We will correspond with them regularly, keep them informed about the business and their associates in the company and in general make their realize that we not only have their interests in mind but will be very glad indeed to have them back when the war is over."

Assoc. Electric Uncertain Over Manila Property

NEW YORK (AP)—The Associated Electric Co., a unit of the Associated Gas & Electric System, has received no word concerning its Manila properties since the Japanese occupation, the annual report for 1941 issued by the trustees disclosed.

Associated had investments of $21,500,000 in the Manila Electric Co. and Escudero Electric Service Co., income from which constituted roughly 25 per cent of its total corporate income.

The trustees said difficulties in the Philippines had been anticipated and a substantial cash balance had been built up to partially offset loss of income from this source.

The trustees reported substantial progress in achieving corporate simplification during the year.

Insurance Executive

Blackstone Studios

Chris D. Sheffe

Appointed United States Manager of the London Assurance and President of the Manhattan Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Mr. Sheffe succeeds Everett W. Nourse, who retires on June 30. Mr. Sheffe has been with the companies for 40 years.

Canada's Spring Wheat Prospects Show Improvement

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Prospects for Canada's spring wheat crop were noticeably better than average at May 31, the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau of Statistics reported. Wheat prospects were above those of last year at the same date, while the condition of coarse grains was practically unchanged from a year ago.

The spring wheat condition figure for Canada as of May 31 was recorded at 109 per cent of normal, as compared with 98 per cent at the same date a year ago.

Fall wheat prospects in Ontario, which were heightened by frequent rains through May, stood at 103 per cent, the best reported condition in recent years.

Manitoba's May 31 condition of 124 per cent of average is just slightly below the exceptionally favorable condition in that province a year ago.

Saskatchewan's condition at 103 per cent of normal is better than in any recent years.

Big Rise in Money In Circulation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Due to a jump of more than $300,000,000 during the month, American money in circulation reached a new record high of $12,072,237,679 in May.

The Treasury said this total of coin and currency held outside the Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks equalled $89,84 for every man, women and child in the nation. This was $2.20 more than in April and $19.55 more than a year ago.

No reason was given for the May jump, but it followed increases for several years.

Engineering Awards Near Record Peak

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering contracts awarded in the week ended totaled $379,458,000, the second highest weekly volume ever reported by Engineering News-Record. The amount was 38 per cent more than the preceding week's figures and 171 per cent better than a year ago.

A break down showed:

	Wk. June 11	Prev. Wk.
Total construction	$379.458.000	$274.971.000
Private construction	5.869.000	15.851.000
Public construction	373.589.000	259.120.000

N. Y. State Bankers Ass'n Committees Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Appointment of the chairmen of seven standing committees of the New York State Bankers Association has been announced by John P. Myers, President. They are as follows:

Committee on Agriculture: Nicholas Jamba, Manager, Agricultural Department, National Bank & Trust Company, Norwich.

Committee on Bank Management and Research: Robert C. Tait, Vice-President, Genesse Valley Trust Company, Rochester.

Committee on County Organization: Stanley A. Neilson, President, Bank of Gowanda.

Convention Committee: Robert E. Wilson, Vice-President, Osborne Trust Company, East Hampton.

Committee on Legislation: Frederic E. Worden, President, National Bank of Auburn, Auburn.

Committee on Public Relations: Edward M. Carney, Public Relations Counsel, Mount Vernon Trust Company, Mount Vernon.

Committee on Trust Functions: John A. Burns, Vice-President, Chase National Bank, New York City.

Pere Marquette Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pere Marquette Railway Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to sell $680,000 of equipment trust certificates to finance 80 per cent of the cost of 250 flatcars of 70-ton capacity. The National Bank of Detroit was named trustee for the issue, which would mature in 10 equal annual installments beginning June 15, 1943.

Price Ceilings On Women's Clothes Fixed

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Price ceilings on women's fall and winter coats and dresses were revised from top to bottom today.

The order issued last month prohibited any price above the highest prevailing last fall, and provided that the garments must be of "substantially equal workmanship and quality" as those sold last autumn.

The revised price formula, in general, bases the selling price on current costs plus the mark-up or margin charged last fall on garments of the same class.

In effect the OPA has abandoned its effort to hold prices on women's, girls' and children's fall and winter clothing to the levels of last fall's selling season.

In other words, increased costs of labor and materials will be passed on to the ultimate consumer instead of being absorbed by the manufacturer or dealer.

WPB Comments

War Production Board officials, commenting unofficially at the time the original order was issued, had said that it appeared impracticable to meet the price provisions without detracting in some way from the quality of the garments, because of increased labor and materials costs.

Significantly, the new order makes allowance for increased labor costs after March 31 only if the increases resulted from collective bargaining contracts or other wage agreements signed before April 27 which "unconditionally provided for the wage increase in question."

This provision, which has the effect of placing a March ceiling on labor costs regardless of sliding scale union wage agreements, specifically excludes as a cost factor any periodic, automatic increases, or increases based on living costs, the seller's price, or similar contingencies.

Plan Outlined

Garments falling within the provisions for the emended regulation are designated "new lines"—that is, any woman's, girl's or child's outer wear garment for which the maximum price cannot be set under the overall price ceiling. A seller of "new lines" may market them at prices corresponding to those at which he sold and delivered garmets of the same class during the "last selling season."

For retailers, the last selling season was designated as August 1 to December 31, 1941, inclusive; for wholesalers, the base period is July 1-October 31, 1941, inclusive; for manufacturers' sales, the base period extends from July 1 to September 30, 1941, inclusive.

The amended regulation becomes effective June 15 and expires December 1, 1942, except with respect to garments in stock or in process of manufacture. The order specifically provides that the pricing formula shall not apply to clothing intended for sale at retail during the 1943 spring season.

$1,000,000 Offer To RCA Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—An offer of $1,000,000 by the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. to the Radio Corporation of America in settlement of an RCA stockholders' accounting suit was approved by Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy.

The justice declared that " in all the circumstances the offer of settlement is fair and should be accepted."

In ruling in favor of the settlement, Justice Levy confirmed a recommendation made by Abraham J. Halprin, who was appointed referee to conduct hearings in the case.

The stockholders had charged that RCA had suffered losses through a series of financial transactions in the period before 1932, when General Electric and Westinghouse held large blocks of RCA stock.

The settlement involves dismissal of the suit, which had also named present and former directors of RCA. In making the offer General Electric and Westinghouse denied any liability.

Stock Tenders Asked By Dennison Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRAMINGHAM, Mass. — The Dennison Manuafcturing Co. has invited tenders of its debenture and prior preferred stock at a price of $115 flat for the debenture stock and $52.50 flat for the prior preferred.

The directors have authorized the expenditure of $400,000 for such purchase. Tenders will be received up to 2 p. m. on June 26 at the Framingham National Bank and purchases will be prorated to the nearest full share according to the amount of stock offered by each stockholder if more than $400,000 of stock is offered to the company.

Convention of Security Traders Is Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The ninth annual convention of the National Security Traders Association, scheduled for Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 26, 27 and 28, has been postponed indefinitely, it was announced by Joseph W. Sener of Mackubin, Legg & Co., president of the association.

The traders decided that they would not be justified in taxing the transportation and hotel facilities of so busy a war production center as Cleveland, it was explained.

Public Discerns Serious Flaws In U. S. 'Gas'-Rubber Program

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the only half-baked plan to save rubber by rationing the whole country's gas comes under severe congressional fire, the value of uncurbed public criticism of Washington programs is again shown. Again and again Congress or the public has shown more sense than the war economic authorities and pointed out flaws in proposed plans. This time, even if country-wide gas rationing actually goes through over the protests of a Congressional revolt which the grapevine says is one of the most serious in years, it will at least have forced Washington to do two things—to give the public a thorough explanation of why it is doing what it is doing, and to make a thorough investigation of the scrap rubber resources of the country.

If American business' public relations have fallen down sadly in recent years, Washington's have fallen down sadly in recent months. Sugar rationing and then gasoline rationing on the Atlantic seaboard were inadequately explained so that a multitude of people in each case considered the program an unnecessary hardship, and this misunderstanding was not helped by die-hard right-wing criticism of the programs as "just another step in the New Deal's power-grabbing and regimentation." The situation does not appear likely to be helped by the announcement a few days ago that nation-wide gasoline rationing was to be sold to the country by the poet MacLeish. At least they might have picked Carl Sandburg to head the mid-western selling program.

President to Take Hand

Now that it appears President Roosevelt may make rubber and gasoline the subject of a radio chat the prospects of its being really sold to the public seem much livelier. The caliber of MacLeish's Office of Facts and Figures is indicated by the fact that it reported to the President on Dec. 31 that it was a matter of common knowledge that big American corporations had retarded the defense program by patent deals with the Germans.

The President, after his initial mistake in shrugging off the rubber shortage in his press conference of May 26, seems to have done the right thing in concluding that the facts to date are only Chapter I of a mystery story and that the next thing to do is to find out how much scrap rubber can be got in.

Wild and woolly guesses about available scrap rubber probably served until now to cause the authorities to dismiss the prospect rather lightly. Guesses on available scrap rubber have run from 10,000,000 tons down to 500,000 tons. The value of the top figure may be indicated by the fact that only 12,000,000 tons of rubber have ever been imported into the United States, of which only about 5,000,000 tons were in the last 10 years. Five tires to every car in the United States comes to only 1,000,000 tons.

In recent good years about 600,000 tons have been imported and about 250,000 tons reclaimed, so that the net addition to the scrap rubber lying around—assuming that not one pound was lost for good—was only about 350,000 tons. Another reason why scrap rubber is not going to run into high figures is that the normal amount of scrap is no longer available, since people aren't getting new tires on which to trade in their old ones. This is probably one major reason why the supply of scrap coming in is down about 50 per cent from a year ago. The huge stacks of scrap rubber shown in the magazine and Sunday section pictures this month are all tires, but those tires were largely turned in for new ones.

Relief May Be on Way

Nevertheless, it appears at least within the realm of possibility that some relief can be obtained for the American motorist through reclaim, provided it is properly handled. Two organizations are working hard but quietly on the problem—both inspired by more than patriotic interest. The Wall Street Journal reported June 9 that "automobile, rubber, and chemical companies are pooling every resource at their command to develop an ersatz chemical material suitable for retreading worn tire casings," through a "tire committee of the automotive and rubber industries," which is "an offshoot of the War Engineering Board of the Society of Automotive Engineers." Among the members are executives of a blue-ribbon list of companies, of whom the best-known to the public is Kettering.

In addition, a rubber committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council is working on the problem (the oil industry is now vitally concerned) and reported this week to WPB that "the civilian automobile economy can be kept alive, if not vigorously, by the expenditure of an almost insignificant volume of natural rubber and a small tonnage of reclaimed rubber, which latter can probably be provided from the inventories and discards in the hands of automotive users themselves."

In other words, while there isn't very much scrap to be had, not very much is needed for recapping or re-treading; or, to put it another way, if Washington can think out the incentive-machinery, i. e., the necessary prices, allowances, and assurances all along the line from tire-owner to dealer to re-cap to tire-owner, the civilian might turn in five old tires and get four, or at least three new ones back of pretty good driving quality. This is apparently what the Ellender bill contemplates.

On this matter of incentive, however, Washington appears extremely unrealistic. There is at present a preposterous ceiling on scrap rubber of $18 a ton at Akron maximum for certain base types. While certain premium grades command up to $50 a ton, most of the rubber goes for the $18 figure. This, however, is at Akron, and from it must be deducted the freight from where it is gathered, together with the gathering costs. The RFC's announcement that it will pay $25 a ton for "run-of-mine" rubber scrap, whatever that means, does not constitute much of an increase over this. In general it may be said that the present celing prevents the householder from getting more than around a cent a pound for old rubber.

This is a wholly absurd and uneconomic price under the circumstances. Much of the war economy is being run on the principle that price doesn't matter if the emergency is serious enough. The (wholly nominal) U. S. price of natural rubber before Pearl Harbor was 22½ cents a pound, and it is said that South American rubber is now selling for prices ranging from 60 cents a pound up. During the worst phase of the Stevenson rubber restriction program twenty years ago, rubber sold in the United States at $1.04 a pound, and the emergency today is certainly more acute.

The advocates of bigger scrap reclamation programs say that five pounds of scrap will make as much as three or even four pounds of new rubber. At 22 cents a pound that would make scrap worth about 15 cents a pound (less reclaim costs) on a purely free-market price basis. Or if the value of rubber is estimated at 60 cents, where it certainly would now stand if there were a free market and where it actually does stand in South America, scrap should be worth 35 cents a pound or so. But OPA won't allow it to be sold for more than one cent.

Scrap Plan Needs Incentive

Any scrap rubber collection program, therefore, must rest almost wholly on a patriotic basis. It has been proposed that the price be lifted to $100 a ton against the present base-price at Akron of $18, and the RFC's offer of $25 a ton for run-of-mine. Even $100 a ton would be only between four and five cents a pound, and would lift the cost of getting in 500,000 tons of scrap only from $10,000,000 to $50,000,000. It would mean, on the average tire, raising the price from round 15 cents up to round 75 cents. In addition, the present scrap-gathering program apparently provides extremely slim incentives to the regular scrap-rubber dealers, whose costs, largely labor, have gone up sharply in the last two years.

On this matter of incentive or public psychology there is a further problem. Millions of motorists feel that the best way to protect themselves is to hang on to their tires and their rubber as long as they can, because they have been hearing talk out of Washington that eventually their tires may be taken away from them anyway and even perhaps their cars. In most cases this is unpatriotic, though in many cases it may be part of a feeling that their whole economic life is in danger of being undermined unless they keep their tires. Some guarantee may be needed that if they part with old tires, they will get at least something back.

The proposal to ration gasoline in the Middle and Far West for the purpose of indirectly curtailing rubber use is bound to run into serious public resistance. In the first place, it has no such obvious justification as gas rationing on the Atlantic seaboard to save gasoline, for anybody in New York or New England can understand that the gas he buys must either be brought up through submarine waters at the cost of American lives or be brought by rail with danger of slowing the movement of war essentials.

Hits Petroleum Industry

In the second place it involves serious violence to the petroleum industry. On the East coast it has already cost the big oil corporations plenty of money. The public is not likely to be much concerned about that. But it also disrupts the life of thousands of men in the business of distributing gasoline. It has already reflected back to the mid-Continent oil fields in a serious reduction of output as storage facilities are filled up. It would be mighty hard to get people to see the need of rationing gasoline in areas where gas storage facilities will be filled to overflowing and refineries and wells will be shut down for lack of markets.

Lastly, gasoline rationing would have to be extremely varied in different sections of the country. In New York City, for instance, ordinary citizens like this correspondent hardly ride on rubber once a week. In the Far West and Southwest, however, there are people who have to drive a mile to get to the frontgate, 10 miles to the post office and 50 miles to the general store, and a man might as well have only one leg as be short of gas.

The combination of asking the western public to accept gasoline rationing in a gasoline country so as to be indirectly forced to save its tires, with the ultimate prospect that this saving may be ultimately scooped in by some government official, plus the requirement that it turn in its old tires for about 15 cents apiece less the freight to Akron, puts a severe strain on even the patriotism of the most American part of America.

Record Output For U. S. Crops Is Indicated

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Reporting that crop prospects have rarely averaged better at this season of the year, the Agriculture Department said that if weather conditions continued favorable, the country would be assured of a record output of farm commodities for war needs.

The forecast was based upon the department's monthly survey of planting operations and of weather and growing conditions throughout the country.

"While definite forecasts of total crop production can hardly be made till plantings of later crops have been completed and growth of early crops is further advanced," the report said, "present conditions fully support earlier expectations of increased planting and light abandonment (of previously seeded acreages).

"Growing conditions are so generally favorable that another year of heavy production of crops and livestock seems probable. If the weather continues favorable, previous records of agricultural output may be considerably exceeded."

The department made preliminary forecasts on the production of a few major crops, principally small grains. It estimated a total wheat crop of 868,059,000 bushels, including 646,931,000 bushels of winter wheat and 321,128,000 of spring wheat. While 8 per cent below last year's harvest, a crop of this size would be substantially above the 1930-1939 average of 747,507,000 bushels. Supplementing this year's crop will be an estimated record reserve supply of 630,000,000 bushels carried over from previous years.

The department forecast the production of oats—an important livestock feed — at 1,252,380,000 bushels. This was slightly above last year's production and considerably above the ten-year average.

The rye crop was forecast at 54,397,000 bushels compared with 45,191,000 harvested last year. Barley production seems likely, the department said, to pass the 400,000,000-bushel mark for the first time in history.

The department made no forecast on corn but it said that this crop was making satisfactory progress despite delayed planting in some sections.

Power Production 9.6 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported energy distributed in the week ended June 6 totaled 3,372,374,000 kilowatt hours, 1.5 per cent more than in the previous week and 9.6 per cent above the like period of 1941.

By major divisions, percentage increases in output compared with a year ago were: New England 7.4, Mid-Atlantic 5.8, Central Industrial 7.3, West Central 10.4, Southern States 14.2, Rocky Mountain 1.3 and Pacific Coast 17.6.

WPB Planning to Order Nation-Wide Power Rationing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An over-all order intended to ration electricity throughout the United States to assure an ample supply for war industries is being worked out by the War Production Board, J. A. Krug, chief of the power branch of the WPB, declared at a meeting of the nation's leading utility executives here.

Mr. Krug, who last year succeeded Charles W. Kellogg, president of the institute, as head of the WPB power division, declared at the annual power conference of the Edison Electric Institute that the war production needs come first and that non-essential users of electricity would find themselves curtailed under the proposed order. He added, however, that he did not expect any serious rationing in 1942, but that 1943 would be the critical year.

It was explained by Mr. Krug, formerly chief power planning engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, that the nation would be divided into specific power regions in relation to their essential roles in war production. Each region would be able to supply a certain amount of power for industrial purposes, depending on its installed generating capacity, with the balance allocated to commercial and domestic consumers on a curtailed basis, although such curtailment would not extend through all regions.

It is probable that under the proposed WPB order, that air conditioning and sign lighting power loads will be considered nonessential and their use curtailed should certain highly industrialized areas feel a power lack.

It was indicated by Mr. Krug that inter-connections of power systems would be necessary in some cases to round out so-called "power pools." Such interconnections, he added, had been studied by the WPB, the private utilities, and the Federal Power Commission, and that all three were working co-operatively on the problem.

About 200 utility executives present said they gathered from Mr. Krug's remarks that the power situation today was definitely better than had been expected a year ago. Under the proposed WPB order, it was ascertained, extensive construction of new power plants would be superseded by a policy of "pooling present resources" so as to conserve critical materials, such as copper, steel and aluminum, for other critical war purposes.

Consultant of the priorities section of the WPB, Walker L. Cisler, predicted that the nation's synthetic rubber program would require, at peak production, at least 20,000,000 pounds of steam an hour. This, he said, would require a vast amount of new construction materials which undoubtedly would conflict with the demands for materials from other war industries.

Cargo War Risk Rates Increased In Pacific Ocean

Increases in cargo war risk rates on certain voyages in the Pacific Ocean have been announced by marine underwriters in the American market.

One of the principal increases was on shipments between the Hawaiian Islands and the Pacific Coasts of the United States and Canada, where the rate was increased from 1½ per cent to 2½ per cent. The rate on transpacific voyages between the Pacific Coasts of North, Central and South America to or from Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania was increased to 7½ per cent, the former rate being 6 per cent.

Increases were also made on shipments confined to the Pacific Coasts of United States, Canada, Mexico and Central America not South of the Panama Canal. This rate was increased from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. On shipments from the Pacific Coasts of North America to the Pacific Coasts of South America, the rate was increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Increases were also made on shipments to or from Alaska. The rate from Puget Sound ports to southeastern Alaska not beyond Cape Spencer was unchanged at 1 per cent but to or from other ports in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands the rate was increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent. Similar increases were made on shipments between Alaska and other Pacific Coast U. S. ports.

The rate between southeastern Alaska and beyond Cape Spencer and Pacific Coast U. S. ports other than Puget Sound ports was increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent and on shipments to or from ports in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands beyond Cape Spencer from 3 per cent to 4 per cent.

Public Financing Off

NEW YORK—State and municipal financing last month amounted to $27,946,000, against $61,357,000 in April, and $115,981,000 in May, 1941, the "Daily Bond Buyer" reports. For the first five months of 1942 the total is $305,000,000 against $589,000,000 in the same period last year. Both May and five-months figures are the smallest in ten years.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 172

A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18, 1942.

LIONELL W. UDELL
Treasurer

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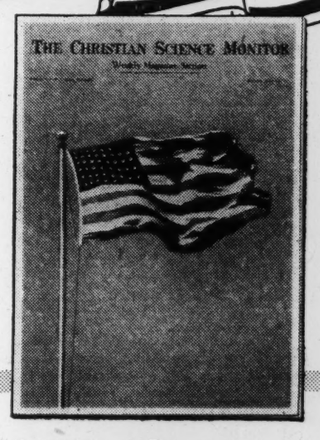
JUNE 13, 1942



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★ On page 4, full color reproduction of the words and music of the new version of the Star Spangled Banner, sponsored by the United States Army (so that we can *all* sing it!).

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Inflation Still Menace, Avers N. Y. Executive

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Declaring excessive inflation more dangerous than war, Louis H. Pink, New York State Superintendent of Insurance, predicted that America's hour of "greatest trial" will come "with peace and the demobilization of our armies and war industries."

Mr. Pink, attending the annual convention of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners here, asserted in a prepared address before the Kiwanis Club:

"A runaway inflation would be more dangerous to our economy and to the stabiilty of government than war itself. It would deal particularly harshly with life insurance policyholders and those who have money in the savings bank.

"The inflation in Germany had much to do with the creation of a Hitler and the conditions which brought about this struggle.

"The aim for victory and for self-preservation will carry us through the war in unity. But with peace and the demobilization of our armies and of our war industries will come our greatest national trial."

He described insurance's wartime function: "To pour much oil on the heaving and straining economic machinery so that it may perform smoothly. Our function is to use our vast reserves to bulwark the nation's might."

Mr. Pink maintained that insurance has "shown the way to achieve individual liberty through the financial security it guarantees" despite the fascist philosophers who say "we must choose either freedom or security, that we cannot have both."

He said legal reserve life companies are helping finance the war by holding $7,300,000,000 in United States securities, and are stimulating morale by giving security to the families of those in the armed forces.

Discussing war clauses, Mr. Pink asserted: "It is my own judgment that the companies can, without undue risk, undertake to cover every one in the United States and Canada without substantial restriction." He pleaded for "as liberal a clause as possible" and for "substantial uniformity" of clauses.

He urged young men about to serve on foreign soil with the armed forces to consider government insurance first and then private insurance.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.20½	1.18⅛	1.19⅛	1.18½
Minneapolis	1.13¼	1.11¼	1.12	1.11⅝
Kansas City	1.13⅛	1.11	1.12	1.11½
Winnipeg	....	....	.80⅜	.80⅜
September Wheat				
Chicago	1.23¼	1.20⅝	1.21⅜	1.21
Minneapolis	1.15¾	1.13¾	1.14½	1.14¼
Kansas City	1.15⅛	1.13	1.14⅛	1.13⅝
Winnipeg (Oct.)	....	....	....	.79¼
December Wheat				
Chicago	1.26¼	1.23¾	1.24½	1.24⅛
Minneapolis	1.18⅝	1.16⅝	1.17½	1.17
Kansas City	1.18	1.16½	1.17¼	1.16⅝
July Corn				
Chicago	.87⅞	.86¼	.86½	.86¾
Kansas City	.84⅞	.83⅝	.83¾	.84⅛
September Corn				
Chicago	90	88⅞	89	89⅜
Kansas City	86⅝	86	86	86⅜
July Oats				
Chicago	49⅜	48	48½	48¾
Minneapolis	45⅛	44⅛	44½	44½
Winnipeg	....	....	51½	51½
Rye, Chicago				
July	66	63⅞	64½	64⅜
September	69	66⅞	67⅜	67⅜
December	73	70⅞	71⅜	71¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	12.60	12.60	12.60	12.65	12.55
Sep.	.....	.....	.....	12.75	12.65
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	12.65	12.62
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	12.75	12.65

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July old	1.71⅛	1.73⅛	1.70⅝	1.71½	1.71⅛
new	....	....	....	1.73½	1.73⅛
Oct.	1.71¼	1.73¾	1.71	1.72	1.71⅝
Dec.	1.73⅞	1.75	1.73⅝	1.73⅝	1.73¼

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July				97.5b	97.5
October				96.5b	96.5
December				96.5b	96.5
Tops					
July	121.0	121.6	121.0	120.6b	120.9
October	.....	.....	.....	122.6b	122.4
December	123.4	123.6	123.0	122.6b	122.8
March	123.2	123.9	123.2	123.0b	123.1
May	124.0	124.0	124.0	123.3n	

b—Bd. n—Nominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	18.16	18.26	17.86	17.92	18.13
October	18.41	18.59	18.17	18.20	18.35-6
December	18.52	18.74	18.28	18.34	18.51
March	18.71	18.93	18.48	18.55	18.70
May	18.80	19.00	18.61	18.63	18.72

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	...	...	...	8.71b	8.71
September	...	...	...	8.76b	8.76

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	...	...	...	6.42b	6.40

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*November	37.15	37.15	37.05	37.15	37.15
†June	35.80	35.80	35.80	35.80	35.85
Eggs					
†October	33.80	3.395	33.80	33.90	33.80
†November	...	33.75b	34.25a	...	3370
Potatoes					
November	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48

*S.s. †F.s. †R.s. a Asked. b Bid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

N. Y. Curb Officers

NEW YORK—At the final election on June 9, members of the New York Curb Exchange voted Harry A. Tracy, Joseph F. Crowley, O. F. Browning, Jr., and Edward C. Werle Class A members, and Robert J. Lewis, James C. Warren, and Mathew Dean Hall, Class B members of the Nominating Committee.

New Chicago Bond Office

CHICAGO—The municipal bond firm of F... Van Ingen & Co., Inc., of New York a... Miami, announces the opening of a Chicago office at 135 South La Salle Street, under the management of Raymond V. Condon, formerly a vice-president of V. P. Oatis & Co., Inc., of Chicago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2⅞s 60-55	110.14	110.14	110.14
1 2¾s 65-60	110.14	110.14	110.14
16 2½s 72-67	101.9	101.8	101.8
Home Owners Loan			
2 3s 51-44	103.29	103.29	103.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83	82½	83
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	6	6	6
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	54½	54½	54½
10 Am&For P5s 2030	67½	67½	67½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
12 AT&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞
3 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
6 Am Tobasso 3s 62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Ang C Nitra deb 67	43	43	43
5 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
8 AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
4 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90½	90½
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	101¼	101	101
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111¼	111	111
4 A C Line 4½s 64	59¾	59½	59½
7 A C Line 5s 45	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	103	103	103
2 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	57	56⅞	57
3 B&O 95 st A	26	25¾	25¾
25 B&O 95 st C	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
9 B&O 2000 st D	25¾	25½	25¾
14 B&O 96 st F	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
31 B&O cv 60 st	19⅜	19	19
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	52	52	52
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
9 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30⅜	30½	30½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 Bos&NY Air L 4s 55	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	91⅞	91¾	91¾
5 Buf R&P 5s st	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
9 Can Pac 5s 54	91¼	91	91
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	96	96	96
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
10 Can Pac 4s per	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Celanese 3s 55	99	99	99
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96	96	96
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14½	14½	14½
10 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
17 Cen Pac 5s 60	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70⅜	70½	70⅝
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15	15	15
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18⅜	18¼	18¼
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	64½	64	64
20 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77⅜	76⅜	76⅜
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	92	92	92
5 ChiGtWest5s 88	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
34 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15	14¾	14¾
11 CMSP&P a 5s 2000	2	2	2
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	46½	46½	46½
19 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46¼	45½	45½
15 CM&SP 4½s 89E	46¼	45½	45½
22 CM&SP gen 4s 89	45⅜	44½	45¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16	16	16
7 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	28¼	28	28¼
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16½	16½	16½
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	27	27	27
2 Chi&NW 4s 87 st reg	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
45 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 CRI&J cv 4½s 60	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 CRI&P 4s 88	22	22	22
23 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12½	12¼	12¼
8 CSL&NO 5s 51	72	72	72
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	63	63	63
8 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	48¾	48¾	48¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93	93	93
5 Childs Co 5s 43	43	42	43
16 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45½	45¼	45¼
5 CCC&StL CWM s4 91	49	49	49
1 Clev Elec Oil 3s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Col F&I 5s 70	81	81	81
30 Col & So 4½s 80	21	21	21
11 Columbia G 5s 52May	88½	88	88
1 ComlMack inc 69ww	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106	106	106
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Con Rys 4s 54	32¾	32¼	32¾
7 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s42rct	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	90	90	90
27 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53¼	52⅜	52⅝
5 D & R G 4s 36	15½	15½	15½
3 D & R G West 5s 55	3½	3½	3½
2 D & R G 5s 55Asd	2½	2½	2½
13 D & R G West 5s 78	16	15¾	15¾
4 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	82½	82½	82½
4 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7 El Paso & SW 5s 65	63	63	63
1 Erie 4½s 2015	46¾	46¾	46¾
15 Erie 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
13 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94⅞	94¾	94¾
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	91½	91½	91½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Gt Uor 4½s 76 D	81¾	81¾	81¾
13 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81⅜	81	81
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95½	95½	95½
21 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	72½	72¼	72½
9 Hudson Coal 5s62A	39⅞	39¼	39⅞
46 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45⅛	44¼	44¼
80 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝
2 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47	47
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	42⅜	42¾	42¾
8 Ill Sen rfg 4s 53	42⅜	42	42⅜
5 Ill Cen 4¾ 66	42⅜	42	42
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	51½	51	51½
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45⅜	45¼	45⅜
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40¾	40½	40½
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101½	101½	101½
6 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
32 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27	26	27
5 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int T&T 4½s 53	56	56	56
29 Int T&T 5s 55	56⅞	56½	56¾
15 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	42½	42½	42½
8 K C South 5s 50	68⅛	67¾	67¾
12 K C South 3s 50	59½	59½	59½
4 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	101	101	101
2 Lac Gas 4½s 53	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	80¼	80	80
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	43	43	43
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
11 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	38	37¾	37¾
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32½	32½	32½
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	30	30
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78¼	78¼	78¼
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81½	81	81
1 Lou & N So Jt M 4s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	84	84	84
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	46	46	46
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	47	47	47
12 Marion St Sh 6s 47 st	99½	99¼	99½
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	110½	110½	110½
15 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105⅝	105¾
88 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
20 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	33¼	32¾	32¾
14 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	16¼	16	16
9 M-K-T 4½s 78	29¼	28⅞	29
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39⅜	39	39
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	27⅜	27½	27½
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
5 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	25½	25¼	25½
10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	25½	25	25
25 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	25⅜	25	25
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	25	25	25
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	25⅛	25	25
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Mon'gahela Ry3¼s'66	100	100	100
2 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Mon W Pa P S 6s '65	108½	108½	108½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	104¾	104½	104¾
12 Mor & Essex 5s '55	37¾	37¾	37¾
9 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35	34½	34½
11 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	36¾	36¾	36¾
8 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	63½	63½	63½
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	104½	104½	104½
1 Nat Distill 3½s '49	100½	100½	100½
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	71	71	71
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	74½	74½	74½
2 N O Tex & M 5½s '54	42	42	42
1 N O Tex & M 5½s '54 ct	40	40	40
2 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	42	42	42
2 N O Tex & M 5s B '54 ct	39	39	39
37 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48¾	48⅛	48½
65 NYC 4½s 2013 A	44⅜	44	44
18 NYC cn 4s '98	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛
5 NYC 3¾s '46	94⅞	94¾	94¾
12 NYC cv 3¼s '52	53¾	53½	53½
23 NYC & HR 3½s '97	70	68¾	68¾
1 NY Chi & St L 6s '50	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
45 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	60	59¾	60
2 NY Chi & St L 3½s '47	99	99	99
5 N Y Lack &W 4½s 73	53½	53½	53½
54 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	38⅝	38¼	38⅜
20 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37⅛	37	37⅛
10 NYNH&H 4s 55†	32¼	32¼	32¼
22 NYNHH 4s 56†	32½	32¼	32¼
8 NY O H rfg 4s 92†	6	5⅞	5⅞
35 NY W&Bos 4½ 46§†	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
1 NiagaraShcv5½s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Norf Sou 5s cv	23¼	23¼	23¼
6 Nor Ame Co 3½s 49	102½	102⅜	102½
34 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47	47	47
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	70½	70¼	70½
5 Nor pac 3s 2047	41	40½	41
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
24 Otis Stl 4½s 62A	101	1001	100¾
8 Pacific Cst 1st 5s 46	90	90	90
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	107½	107½	107½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	112	112	112
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	108	108	108
5 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	61⅛	61	61
1 Para Pict 4s 56	99½	99⅛	99½
6 Pen Co 4s 63	101¼	101	101
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	101¾	101½	101½
4 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108½	108⅜	108½
15 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
61 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88	87¾	88
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	97½	97½	97½
9 Pen RR 4s 48	109½	109½	109½
2 Penn RR 4s 48 st	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
10 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87	87	87
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	66	65¾	65¾
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	103½	103½	103½
10 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29	28½	29
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 PCC&SL 5s 70A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 PCC&StL 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 PCC&StL 4s H 60	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
7 Portl Gen E 4½s	84½	84½	84½
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s68	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Readg 4½s 97 A	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
8 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100	100	100
11 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101	101
5 Republic Steel 4½s	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
8 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100	100	100
11 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101	101
5 Republic Steel 4½s	101	101⅛	101¼
5 Rio Gr. W clt 4s 49	21	21	21
2 Rutland Can 4s 49	6½	6½	6½
8 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	88½	88½	88½
10 St L S F 6s 50 B	13¾	13⅛	13⅛
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
27 St L S F 4½s 78	14¾	14½	14½
10 StLSF4½s 78c st	14⅜	14¼	14¼
16 St L S F 4s 50 A	12⅜	12¼	12¼
22 St LSW rfg 5s 90	22	21¾	21¾
2 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	71½	71½	71½
22 StPEGr Trk 4½s 47	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Schenley Distil 4s 52	102	102	102
14 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
5 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	6	6	6
16 Sea All Fla 6s 35A ct	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	35	35	35
33 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48¼	48	48⅛
36 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
29 So Pac 4½s 69	48⅛	48	48
17 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¾	62½	62½
21 So Pac clt 4s 49	56½	56¼	56½
70 So Pac 3¾s 46	84⅝	84¼	84¼
20 So Pac 4½s Ore CC	50	49⅜	49¾
5 South Ry 6½s 56	88	87⅞	87⅞
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 South Ry cn 5s 94	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜
16 South Ry gen 4s 56	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106	106	106
31 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	103½	103½	103½
3 T C I RR 5s 51	120	120	120
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	60	60	60
6 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	60⅜	60¼	60¼
4 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	60	60	60
7 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14⅜	14	14
13 Third Ave 4s 60	51½	51	51
10 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	100½	100½	100½
17 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Utah P&L 5s 44	97	96⅞	97
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107	107	107
4 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	33½	33¼	33½
2 Wabash 4s 81 wi	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
9 Wabash 4s 11 wi	78½	78	78½
1 Walwrth 6s 55	100	100	100
11 Walwrth 4s 55	87	86⅝	87
4 West Shore 4s 2361	42	42	42
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Westn Md 4s 52	85	85	85
16 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
11 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
6 Westn Un 5s 60	79⅝	79¼	79¼
3 West El&Mfg 2½s 51	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
71 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	30	28	28½
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¾	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74¼	74¼	74¼
5 Argentine 4½s 48	94	94	94
11 Argentine 4½s 71	79¾	79½	79¾
5 Australia 5s 55	67½	67⅜	67½
2 Brazil 6½s 2657	30⅜	30¼	30¼
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
17 Buen A 4¾s 77	64	63⅝	63⅝
13 Buen A 4¾s Apr 7½	65¼	65¼	65¼
11 Canda 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Canada 3s 67	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 Chile MtBk6s61asd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chile Mt Bk6½s67asd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
4 ChileMtgBk6s61asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Chile 6s 60	16½	16½	16½
4 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16½	16½	16½
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16½	16¼	16¼
2 Chile 6s 62 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	47½	47½	47½
5 Colomb 3s 70	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
3 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	29½	29½	29½
28 Copenhag 5s 52	32¼	31¾	32
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	30	29¾	30
3 Cuba 4½s 77	82	82	82
3 Denmark 6s 42	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 Irish Free St 5s 60	77	77	77
6 Mex 5s asd 45	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16	16	16
3 Minas Ger 6½s 59	16	16	16
1 Oslo City 4½s 55	40	40	40
2 Panama 3¾s 94A st	64½	64½	64½
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	12¾	12¾	12¾
35 Peru 1st 6s 60	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
20 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14⅛	14	14⅛
12 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13½	13½	13½
12 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	16¼	16⅛	16¼
2 Sante Fe(Prov) 4s 64	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	29	29	29

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,054,000; previous day, 5,078,500; week ago, 6,742,000; year ago, 6,703,000; two years ago, 4,957,900; Jan. 1 to date, 1,027,409,500; year ago, 1,001,938,975; two years ago, 787,789,250.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅝	8
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅝
*American Hardware Co	20½	22½
American Manufacturing	21¾	24¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¼	..
Appleton Company	26¼	29
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2⅝	3¼
Arlington Mills	36¾	39¾
Arnold Print Works	14⅝	15½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅝	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	102½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8⅛	9⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98	..
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28¼	30¾
Brown Co	1.10	1.60
Brown Co pf	20¾	23½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3⅝	4⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27	29¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13½	15
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21¼	23⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23	25½
Draper Corporation	53¾	57¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14⅜	16¼
Eastern Corporation	3½	4½
Eastern Corporation pf	16½	18
Exolon Co	7⅞	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅝	13
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	26¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¼	44½
Fruit of the Loom	7⅝	9½
General Fire Extinguisher	11⅞	13
General Machinery	23½	26
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9¼	10⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	16½	19½
Graton & Knight Co	7⅜	8⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	64¾	69
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26¼	29
Great Northern Paper Co	27¾	30¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	2⅝	3⅛
Haskell Mfg Co	8⅛	9¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	7	8¾
Heywood-Wafiefield Co pf B	10½	12
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅝	15¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22¼	24½
Hooker Electro Chem	19	21¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	38½	41
International Machine Tool	8⅞	10
Keith George E Co	10⅞	..
Kendall Company	6¾	8½
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅝	16¾
Landers Frary & Clark	24¾	27
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	83	88
Marathon Paper Mills	32¾	35¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	42¾	46
Merck & Co	26¾	29½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	106¾	111¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	17¼	20¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	72¼	77¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8⅞	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3⅞	4⅞
Nashawena Mills	14⅜	16¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	50¼	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14⅜	16¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	47½	49¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15	17⅛
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅝	6⅞
National Shirt Shops	5⅝	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	42¾	46½
Newmarket Manufac Co	36¼	39½
Nicholson File Company	29¼	32
Nonquitt Mills	21¾	25
Ohio Finance	10⅝	11¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29¼	32¼
Parker Appliance	10¼	12
Plymouth Cordage Company	94½	99½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	21⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60¾	..
Quissett Mill	41¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2½	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¼	19⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	19⅞	21⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	44¾	..
Sanford Mills	22⅛	24⅝
Submarine Signal Co	25⅜	28⅜
Tampax Inc	2¼	3
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3⅛
United Elastic Corp	7⅞	9⅛
U S Envelope Company	42¾	46½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	99½	104½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	28¼	31½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	15⅝	17½
Warner & Swasey Co	13⅜	15⅜
West Point Manufacturing	31¼	34¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¼	12⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Acme Glove Works, Ltd., 6½% pf	$3.25	..	July 2	June 18
Cuban Amer Sug 7% pf (old)	$50	..	July 1	June 15
Nat Supply 5½% pf	$1.37½	..	June 30	June 19
Do 6% pr pf	$1.50	..	June 30	June 19
Extra				
Conn River Bank Co., Hartford	$1.50	..	June 30	June 2
Locke Stl Chain	10c	..	June 27	June 15
Irregular				
Muskegon Piston Ring	30c	..	June 30	June 12
Regular				
Altoona & Logan Val El Ry	$1.50	S	June 27	June 6
Amer Agr Chem	30c	..	June 30	June 16
Amer Alliance Ins Co (N Y)	25c	Q	July 15	June 19
Amer Express	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 19
Amer Snuff	60c	..	July 1	June 11
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 11
Allegheny Trust Co (Pittsburgh, Pa.)	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
Amer Water Wks $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Atlas Press Co	20c	Q	June 10	June 5
Bankers Tr (NY)	35c	Q	July 1	June 12
Bridgeport Gas Lt	40c	..	June 30	June 16
British Mtg & Trust Co (Stratford, Ont)	$4	S	July 2	June 13
Buffalo Niag & East Pow $5 pr	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
do	40c	Q	July 1	June 15
Carter (J W)	15c	Q	June 28	June 20
Columbus Bnk & Trust Co (Ga.)	$1	Q	July 1	June 30
Conn River Banking Co (Hartford)	$1.50	S	June 30	June 2
Con Investment Trust (Boston)	30c	Q	June 30	June 10
Cornell-Dubilier Elec Corp	15c	Q	June 10	June 8
Cuban Amer Sug 7 pf (old)	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 7 pf (old)	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do 5½ pf (old)	$1.37½	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 5½ pf (old)	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Davega Stores pf	31¼c	Q	June 25	June 13
Duncan Elec Mfg Co	25c	Q	June 10	May 30
Dunkirk Trust Co (N Y)	$2	Q	July 1	June 10
Federal Ins Co of New Jersey	35c	Q	July 1	June 20
Fed Lt & Traction	25c	..	June 24	June 15
First National Bank (Binghamton,N.Y.)	$3	S	July 1	June 22
Flintcoke Co $4.50 cum pf	$1.12½	Q	June 15	June 11
Gen Amer Inv pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Gen Print Ink pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 16
Gen Time Inst	25c	..	July 1	June 18
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 18
Gt Amer Ins	25c	Q	July 15	June 19
Guar Trust Co of Canada	$1.25	Q	July 15	June 30
Guar Tr (N Y)	$3	Q	July 1	June 10
Hawaiian Elec Co, Ltd	25c	..	June 15	June 5
	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Hawley Pulp & Paper Co $7 cum 1st pf				
Homestake Mining	37½c	M	June 25	June 20
Lackawanna R R of N J 4% gtd	$1	Q	July 1	June 12
Locke Steel Chain	30c	Q	June 27	June 15
Loew's Inc	50c	Q	June 30	June 19
Ludlow Mfg Asso	$2	..	June 15	June 6
McColl-Front Oil Ltd pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
McWilliams Dredging Co	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Matson Navigation Co	30c	Q	June 15	June 10
Mer & Miners Trans	50c	..	June 30	June 13
Menongahela W Penn Pub Serv Co 7% pf	43¾c	Q	July 1	June 15
Old Colony Tr Ass-1st Series Tr Shares	25c	Q	July 15	July 1
Pratt & Lambert	50c	..	July 1	June 15
Reliance Mfg	25c	..	Aug. 1	July 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Remington Arms Co Inc, 6% pf	$3	S	June 15	June 6
Rome Cable Corp	15c	Q	July 1	June 11
Safeway St, Inc	75c	Q	July 1	June 18
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 18
Snap-On Tools Cp	25c	Q	July 1	June 15
Solar Aircraft Co 50c cum conv pf A	35c	S	July 15	June 30
South West Penn Pipe Lines	50c	..	July 1	June 15
Square D Co	50c	..	June 30	June 16
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 30
Tamblyn (G) Ltd	20c	Q	July 2	June 12
do 5% pf	62½c	Q	July 2	June 12
Texas-New Mex Utilities Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 21
do $4 2d pf	$4	A	July 1	June 22
Toronto G Tr Corp	$1	Q	July 2	June 13
W J R, The Goodwill Station	50c	Q	June 12	June 5
W Penn Elec A	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 15
W Penn Power 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	July 15	June 19
Wurlitzer (Rudolph) Co (The)	10c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 21
do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 19

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	112½	116½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46¾	48¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	24¾	26¼
American Equitable (1)	16¾	18¼
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	11⅞	12⅞
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	40¾	42¾
American Reserve	10¼	11¼
American Surety (26)	47¼	49¼
Automobile (1a)	31	33
Baltimore American (.20a)	6½	7½
Boston (16a)	501	521
Camden Fire (1)	18	19½
Carolina (1.30a)	23¾	25¾
City of New York (1.30)	18	19½
Connecticut General Linfe (1)	24⅝	26⅝
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	28⅛	30⅛
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	111½	116½
Fireman's Newk (.40)	8⅞	9⅞
Frank Fire (1a)	24½	26
General Reinsurance (2)	37¾	39¾
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	23
*Glens Falls (1.60)	33¼	35¼
Globe & Republic (6)	8⅜	9⅜
Globe & Rutgers	6½	8
Great American Insurance (1a)	23¾	25¼
Hanover (1.20)	22	23½
*Hartford Fire (2a)	85½	88½
Home Fire Sec	⅝	1
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26⅞	27⅞
Homestead (1)	13⅞	14⅞
Knickerbocker (½)	7½	8½
Lincoln Fire	2⅜	3⅜
Maryand Casualty	1⅝	2⅛
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	54¼	58
National Fire (2)	53¾	55¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅝	7⅝
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½e)	18	19
*New Hampshire (1.60a)	39¾	41¾
New York Fire2(.80)	13	14
North River (1)	19⅝	20⅞
Northeast Ins	4	4¾
*Phoenix (2a)	77¾	80⅝
Providence Washington (1)	27⅝	29⅝
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	20⅝	21⅞
Revere (P) in (1.20a)	20⅛	21⅜
Rhode Island Insurance	4	5
St Paul Fire (8)	230	238
*Springefild (4½a)	102½	106½
Standard Acicdent	48	51¾
Sun Life (13)	180	210
Travelers (16)	369	379
U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1a)	23¾	25¼
U S Fire (2)	42½	44½
Weschester (1.20a)	29⅝	31⅛

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.79	1.96
Amerex Holding	13.625	15.125
American Business Shares	2.25	2.47
Axe Houghton Fund	8.90	9.57
Boston Fund	11.32	12.17
Broad Street Investing	17.75	19.19
Bullock Fund	10.01	10.97
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	21.87	23.42
Christiana Securities Co	1790.00	1930.00
Commodity Corp	9.51	10.41
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.25	27.00
Dividend Shares	.88	.97
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	14.95	15.89
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.78	9.32
Equitable Invest Corp	19.75	21.24
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.25	14.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.48	13.43
Fund Investors Inc	13.38	14.66
General Capital	23.46	25.23
General Investors Trust	3.61	3.89
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.10	13.01
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.64	.71
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.97	1.07

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	28.40	S-1	....	20.62
B-2	....	23.09	S-2	....	10.27
3-3	....	15.73	S-3	....	7.51
B-4	....	7.77	S-4	....	2.60
K-1	....	13.63	K-2	....	10.47

	Bid	Asked
‡Lomis Sayles Mut Fd	69.90	69.90
‡Lomis Sayles Tnd Fd	28.50	28.50
Maryland Fund	3.00	3.60
Mass Invest Tr	14.92	16.04
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.03	7.56
Mutual Invest	7.17	7.83
Nation Wide Voting	.89	.99
New England Fund	9.13	9.85
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.25	14.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.28	.33
Putnam Fund	10.57	11.30
Quarterly Income Shares	4.00	4.75
Railway & Light Sec	4.875	6.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	90.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.36	2.67
*Scudder Stevens & Clark	71.67	73.11
Spencer Trask Fund	10.70	11.37
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	54.76	59.32
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.59	.66
Wellington Fund	12.12	13.38
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	1.98	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.36	..
Diversified Tr C	2.65	..
Diversified Tr D	3.85	4.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.42	4.17
Nation Wide Sec	2.43	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.88	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	-.84	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.47	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.76	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.50	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.04	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	9.00	10.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	87	92
Liberty Aircraft	8	9⅛
Piper Aircraft	3⅞	5
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅝	6⅝

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	87¾	90¾
California Wat Ser	4	1961	106⅛	108⅛
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	72¾	75¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	106¾	109¾
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	99¾	102¾
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	92¼	95¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	96¼	99¼
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	97¼	100¼
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	93¾	96¾
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	97	100
So Bay Cons	5	1950	61¼	63¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103¼	106¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	98	103
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	85½	90½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	51¼	55
Central P&L 7 pf	89½	94½
Florida Power & L 7 pf	80	85
General Water G& $3 pf	28¼	31¼
Jamaica Water Spply	19¾	22¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	98½	103½
*Jersey Central Power 7 pf	77½	82½
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	86½	91½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	89½	94
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅞	9⅝
No States Power Del 5 pf	104½	109½
No States Power Del 6 pf	46¾	50½
No States Power Del 7 pf	50¾	54½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	106¼	111¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	94½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	98½	103½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	75	80
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	87	92
Pblic Service Ind	10¼	11⅜
Public Service 5 pf	87½	92½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	93½	98½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	73½	78
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	82½	87½
San Diego Gas & Electric	8⅞	10⅛
Sierra Pacific Power Co	14⅛	16¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	105½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17⅜	19⅜
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	92½	97½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	76½	81½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12⅞	14½

New England Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅞	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	28¾	32¾
Brockton Gas Light	3⅞	4⅞
*Central Maine Pow 6 pf	82½	87½
*Central Maine Power 7 pf	92½	97½
Central Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	86½	..
Conn Light & Power	29¼	32
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	109½	114½
Eastern Utilities Asso	16½	18½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅛	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	16⅞	18⅞
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Green Mountain Power pf	42¾	47¾
Hartford Electric Light	45¾	48¾
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8⅝	10
Holyoke Water Power	12⅛	14¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28⅜	31¾
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	39
Lynn Gas & Electric	59	63
Mass Power & Light pf	10	11⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	23	25¼
Narragansett Elec pf	50¼	53½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	8⅝	10½
N E Pow Assn 6 pf	22¾	25
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	47¼	51¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	41¾	45¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅞	9¾
N E2Public Serv $6 pf	6⅞	8¾
Newport Electric	15¼	17¾
Providence Gas	6¼	7⅜
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97	102
R I Pub Serv pf	27½	30
Rockland Light & Power	5⅜	6¾
Springfield Gas Light	12¾	14¼
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	102	..
Western Mass Companies	16⅝	18⅝

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13½	14¾
Bank of New York (14)	273	283
*Bankers Trust (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	52¾	56¾
Central Hanover Bk & Tr	64⅞	67⅞
Chase National (1.40)	23¾	25¼
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	35¼	37¼
Commercial (8)	139	147
*Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10⅜	11⅜
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2 40)	30⅝	31⅝
Empire Trust (3)	37	40
First National (80)	1065	1115
Guaranty Trust (12)	209½	214½
Irving Trust (.60)	9¼	10½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	30¾	32¾
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	23⅝	24¾
New York Trust (3½)	65¼	67¾
Public (1½)	27	28½
Title Guaranty & Trust	3	3½

*Ex-dividend. aAlso extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	...
First National (2)	34¼	36¼
Merchants National (12)	255	280
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	...
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	18¼	19⅞
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅛	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	29⅛	30⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	68¼	72¼
*Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23¼	25½

*Ex-dividend.

Canadian-U. S. Tax Agreement

OTTAWA (CP)—The Senate has approved a Canada-United States agreement equalizing income and corporation tax for nonresidents and intended also to avoid tax evasion.

Under the income tax agreement the withholding tax on investments of Canadians in the United States will be reduced from 27½ per cent, the present United States rate, to 15 per cent, the Canadian rate on United States investments in Canada.

Senator A. D. McRae said that while he considered the action proper and fair, it was to have been anticipated that in the absence of the agreement the Canadian rate would have been raised in the forthcoming budget to the 27½ per cent level.

With United States investments in Canada eight times those of Canadians in the United States, this would have increased Canada's revenue from this source.

Pullman Co. Net Jumps

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., reported net operating income of $735,468 for April compared with net operating income of $95,732 (CQ) in April, 1941. Net operating income for the four months ended April 30 was $2,184,674 against $1,420,779 in the same 1941 months.

York Ice Machinery Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—York Ice Machinery Corporation reported for six months ended March 31 earnings of $784,000 before surplus charges, taxes, and other deductions ordinarily made at the end of the year. This compared with a loss of $70,000 in the like period a year ago.

British Note Circulation

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation reported by the Bank of England for the week ended June 10 showed an increase of £787,000 to a record high. That was the sixteenth consecutive weekly increase and the second smallest in that period.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B(.15e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10	Ala Gt Sou(4½e)	73	73	73
250	Alum Co Am (2e)	90	89	90
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	101	101	101
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	33⅜	33	33
100	Am Gen (.15e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25½	25	25½
50	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	20¼	20¼	20¼
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	10¼	10	10
200	Am Maracaibo	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3	3	3
20	AppalElP pf(4½)	98	97½	97½
500	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
200	Ark Nat Gas pf..55k)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
600	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Atlas Corp war	1/16	¼	1/16
200	Babcock & Wil (½e)	20½	20¼	20½
100	Baldwin Loco war	2½	2½	2½
100	Basic Refract (.20e)	5	5	5
400	Beech Airc	7	7	7
200	Bellanca Airc	2	2	2
200	Bickfords (1)	9	9	9
125	Bickfords pf (2½)	38¾	38½	38½
100	Bohack (H C)	3	3	3
500	Braz Tr L&P	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
300	Breeze Corp (1g)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
400	Brewst Aero (.30g)	4⅝	4¼	4¼
200	Bridgpt Mach	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Brill A	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Brown F & WA	9½	9½	9½
2500	Brown Rubber	1/16	¼	¼
700	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	12	12	12
25	CanCr&F pf (1.32k)	20	20	20
300	Can Marconi (.04e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Carrier Corp	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
20	Cen NYPow pf (5)	75	74½	74½
100	Cessna Airc (1e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
500	Cities Service	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
150	CleveElIllum (9d)	26¼	25½	26¼
200	Clinch Coal	4½	4⅜	4½
10	Colum G&E pf (5)	21	21	21
500	Colum O&G	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Comm P Svc (2)	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	8	8	8
3500	Conn Tel&El	2	1⅞	2
100	ConsG&E Bal (2.60)	49	49	49
30	CG&EBalpfB (4½)	111	111	111
50	CG&E Bal pf C (4)	100⅛	100	100
200	Cont Rol & Stl (½e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Cook Pt&V (.80)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Creole Pta (½a)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
100	Crocker-Wh El M	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Crown C Int A (.10k)	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝
100	Divco Twin Trk (1g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Domin Stl & Coal	7½	7½	7½
800	Duval Tex Sul (¼e)	7½	7½	7½
100	East Sta2Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Easy Wash MB (⅜g)	2½	2½	2½
500	El Bond & Sh	1	1	1
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	42½	42½	42½
700	Emerson Elec (.10g)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
10	Emp Dis El pf (4½k)	64	64	64
175	Emp G&F 8% pf	135	132	135
425	Emp G&F 7% pf	128½	125⅞	128½
100	Emp G&F 6% pf	119	116½	119
100	Empire Pow (1k)	22	22	22
100	Eversharp Inc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1200	Fairchild En&Air	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Fuller (GA) (14g)	8¼	8	8
25	Fuller 4% pf (4)	43¼	43¼	43¼
100	Gen Pub S pf	20½	20½	20½
60	Gen Share pf (6d)	42½	42¼	42¼
200	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	94	93½	94
500	Glen Ald Coal (.60e)	11	11	11
150	Gt Nor Pap (2)	28	28	28
2700	Gul Oil (1a)	27	27	27
300	Hazeltine (1¼e)	16¼	16	16¼
100	Hecla Min (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Heyden Chem (1½e)	69½	69	69
100	Hoe (R) &Co A	13	13	13
50	Holt Henry A (.90a)	4¼	4	4¼
25	Horn & Hard	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Hum-Ross F (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1½	1½	1½
100	Ill Iowa Pwpf (1.42k)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	7	7	7
10	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	92½	92½	92½
50	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	67¾	67¾	67¾
1200	Int Petrol (he)	10¼	10	10¼
100	Int Pet reg (h1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Int Prod (¼e)	4½	4½	4½
200	Int Home Eq (.80)	7	7	7
1100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
100	Le Tourneau (2)	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
200	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Marion St Shov	2½	2½	2½
300	Mesabi Iron	½	½	½
100	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Mid St P B vtc (.05e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Midwest Oil (.90)	5⅜	5½	5½
200	Minn Min & M (.80e)	39½	39½	39½
50	Miss Riv P pf (6)	98	98	98
50	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	15½	15¼	15¼
1200	Mt City Cop (¼g)	1½	1½	1½
200	Mount Prod (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Mount St Pow (1½)	10½	10½	10½
50	MuskegPRing (.55e)	10	10	10
125	Nat P&L pf (6)	80	79½	80
300	Nat Rub Mch (½e)	6⅜	6¼	6¼
900	Nat Sug Ref	8⅜	8	8⅜
500	Nat Trans (½e)	9⅞	9¼	9⅞
10	NewEngT&T (3¼e)	88½	88½	88½
200	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1½	1½	1½
5200	Niag Hud Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
125	Niag Hud 2pf (5)	60¼	59½	60¼
400	Niles-Bem-P (½e)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
25	Nor Am L & P pf	61	61	61
1100	Nor Sta Pw A	4⅞	4⅜	4¾
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	14¾	14½	14¾
25	Ohio Brass B (2)	15½	15½	15½
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
60	Okla NG cv pf (5½)	105¾	105¾	105¾
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
500	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
800	Pennroad (¼g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Pa-Cent Airl	8	7⅝	7⅝
180	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	88¼	88	88¼
4600	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	45¾	46½	46½
1400	Phoenix Sec	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	39	39	39
100	Pioneer Gold (h.28e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
60	Pits & Lake E (2e)	48	48	48
100	Potrero Sugar	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
150	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	43½	43	43½
100	Raytheon Mfg	1¾	1¾	1¾
350	Raym Conc (1a)	13½	13½	13½
10	Quaker Oats (4)	61½	61½	61½
200	Republic Avia	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200	Richmond Rad	⅞	⅝	⅞
50	Royal Type (2e)	42½	42⅛	42⅛
200	Ryerson & Haynes	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Scran-SBW pf	34	34	34
200	St Regis Pap	1½	1½	1!
200	Samson Unit	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Sec Corp Gen	½	⅜	⅜
100	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	38¼	38¼	38¼
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	38½	38½	38½
100	Sentry S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Sherwin-Wms (3)	69⅞	70	70
100	Soss Mfg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	So Coast	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	So Penn Oil	31	31	31
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	27½	27½	27½
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	25	25	25
200	So Phosphate (.60)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	St Oil Ky (1a)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
50	St Pow&L pf	13	13	13
100	Std Stl Sprg (1½g)	20	20	20
50	Stein (A) & Co (1)	9	9	9
1000	Sunray Oil (.05e)	1½	1½	1½
200	Sup Oil Cal (½g)	30	30	30
100	Technicolor (¼e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Todd Shipyards	66	66	66
100	Udylite Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unit Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Unit Gas pf (2)	108¼	108¼	108¼
200	Unit Lt&P pf	13¼	13	13¼
10	Un Milk Prod pf	85	85	85
550	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	58¾	57¾	58¼
70	UU S Lines pf	5¾	5¼	5¾
100	Venezuel Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	WentwthMfg (¼e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	WestVaC&C (¼e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Wilson-Jones (⅜e)	7¾	7½	7¾
100	Wright Harg (h.40a)	2¼	2¼	2¼

Total stock sales today, estimated 58,000 shares; year ago, 75,985 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
7 Am P & L 6s 2016	95⅛	94¾	95⅛
1 Appal Pow 6s 2024 A	126¼	126¼	126¼
12 As Elec 4½s '53	41¼	41	41¼
5 As G & E 4½s '49	9	9	9
9 Baldw L 6s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	114¼	114⅛	114⅛
13 Birm El 4½s '68	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
2 Can Nor P 5s '53	85	84¼	84¼
1 Cen Ill E & G 3¾s '64	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Cen St El 5½s '54	6¼	6	6¼
2 Cen St El 5s '48	6	6	6
5 Cities Serv 5s '58	80	80	80
38 Cities Serv 5s '50	79⅞	79⅝	79¾
2 Cit S P&L 5½s '49	78¾	78½	78¾
16 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	77½	77¼	77¼
6 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	76¾	76	76
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	101½	101½	101½
5 East G&F 4s 56 A	83	82½	82¾
9 Elec P&L 5s 2030	80½	80	80
2 Empire Dis E 5s 52	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
20 Fla P&L 5s 54	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
2 Fla Pow 4s 66 C	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Geo P&L 5s 78	82¼	82¼	82¼
3 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
5 Grand Trunk 4s 50	8	87¼	87¼
2 Hous Ltg & P 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	98⅝	98½	98⅝
1 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	102½	102½	102½
2 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	100¾	100½	100¾
1 Ind Svs 5s 63 A	76	76	76
6 Inters Pow 6s 52	34⅞	34¼	34¼
29 Inters Pow 5s 57	75⅛	74½	75⅛
16 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	42	41½	41¾
7 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	105¾	105⅝	105¾
10 Lou P&L 5s 57	108½	108½	108½
2 McCord R 6 48 st	82½	81	81
7 Minn P&L 4½s 78	103	102½	102½
2 Miss Riv P 5s 51	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	92¼	92	92
2 N Eng G&E 5s '50	45½	45½	45½
2 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	72½	72½	72½
8 N Eng Pow 5s '48	70	69½	70
1 N Orl P S 6s '49 A	102½	102½	102½
1 Ogden Gas 5s '45	108	108	108
3 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
10 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	101½	100½	101½
1 Phila El P 5½s 72	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Portland G&C 5s 40	96	96	96
1 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	90½	90½	90½
6 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	139	139	139
2 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	101⅛	100¾	101⅛
3 Scullin Stl 3s 51	78	78¾	78¾
3 Shaw W&P 4½s67A	92⅝	92¼	92¼
3 Shaw W&P 4½s70D	92⅝	92½	92⅝
11 So Cal Ed 3s 65	100¾	100½	100¾
1 So Ind Ry 4s51	55¼	55¼	55¼
5 Stand G&E 6s51	56	56	56
2 Stand G&E 6s 57	54	54	54
1 Stand G&E 6s 66	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
2 Tex El S 5s 50	106½	106½	106½
1 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	93	93	93
8 Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	74½	74½	74½
10 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	88	88	88
10 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1 West Newsp Un 6s 44	70½	70½	70½

Total bond sales today (estimated), 495,000; year afgo, 802,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

June 11

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	23½	23¼	23¼	23¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	57⅜	56¾	57⅜	57⅛
.70d	Bos Her-Trav	12	12	12	11⅞
.64	Bos Pers Prop	9	9	9	9¼
.50a	Copper Range	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
..	E Gas & Fuel	¾	¾	¾	¾
1.50cd	E Gas & F pf	21	21	21	23¾
4.50	E Gs & F pr pf	46	46	46	47
2.00d	Mergenthaler	32½	32½	32½	32
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	88⅜	88⅛	88¼	88
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	75	75	75	75
.30d	Shawmut Asso	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
.90d	Torrngton	25	24¾	24¾	25⅛
4.00	Un Twist Drill	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	58¾	58½	58½	58¼

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Utility's Outlook Discussed

The New England Gas & Electric Association's earnings trend, tax situation, possibility of tax relief, and outlook for debentures are discussed in a for-page report by Bond & Goodwin, Inc.

General Classified

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, South Dennis, Mass.—House, 11 rooms, 4 baths, $400 season; cottage, 6 rooms, 3 baths, $350; private beach, no blackout; agents or owner. LESLIE R. FORT, 945 Cedarbrook Rd., Plainfield, N. J.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St., 2nd floor—5-room, beautifully furnished apt., 3 fireplaces, porch; on car line; July-August; adults only; Christian Scientists preferred. Call Lon 7586 evenings.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Attractive 3-rm. apt., all conveniences, including refrigerator and elevator; owner on premises. 605 Pavonia Ave.

NEW 5-room single home, large storage facilities upstairs; $60 monthly.
Splendid 6-room upper apt., heated, including domestic hot water, $55 monthly. Brown & Benson, 300 Crescent St., Waltham 4900. (Mass.).

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., 227 East 57th (Apt. 12-E)—Beautifully furnished one room, kitchenette; immediate occupancy. PL 8-0777 or EL 5-5281.

N. Y. C., 370 West End Ave. (Apt. 2-B)—Unusually attractive one-room furnished apartment including kitchen, bath and complete service; July-August; moderate rental. TR. 7-1550.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BALTIMORE, MD.—8-room house, excellent condition; desirable neighborhood, on car line. Write MR. G. NORRIS, 4641 Park Heights Ave., or call Liberty 8382.

BELLAIRE, N. Y., 111-15 212th St.—6 rooms and bath, finished room in attic; sun porch, coal furnace, garage; near high school, walking distance railroad station. Freeport 7063.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available part time. Call Tuesdays or Fridays. Suite 1998, 11 West 42nd St., Tel. LA. 4-8385.

PAYING GUESTS

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SQUANTUM, MASS.—Board and room in private home for couple or 2 ladies. Private beach rights. Refs. ex. GRA. 6966.

WOODCLIFF LAKE, N. J.—Vacation home and commuters' retreat; reasonable. Mrs. Katherine Donges. Phone Park Ridge 691-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Com. Ave.—Tastefully decorated single and double rooms, private and semi-private baths; 5 min. Park St. Com. 3348.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 18 Stearns Rd.—Clean, airy, nicely furnished rooms, reasonable, in well-kept American home; parking; piazza. Longwood 8593, MRS. PORTER.

N. Y. C., W. 88th—Large, bright, attractive corner room for lady; only guest. MISS HEFFNER, SC 4-7700, Extension 11-A.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (3W)—Desirable location, cool, quiet, newly furn.; single-double. Every convenience. All transportations.

N. Y. C.—Privacy, comfort; 2 rooms, single or suite, one with private shower, other semi-priv. bath, (Apt. 72) 601 W. 115th. AC. 2-8108.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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SKETCHER — dress manufacturer; one desiring to execute own ideas in design; beginner or little experience preferred; excellent opportunity for right person. Write Box M-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman companion for active elderly lady, with light general housework; to go away for the summer. Call Com. 0458. (Boston)

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(Continued)

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HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
SPECIALS: Mon., Tues., Wed.
Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c
Permanent Waves, $5 up
Rooms 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

Helaine Hats
Large new shipment of the HENRI BENDEL Hats
Have been added to our Summer Collection
461 FARMINGTON AVENUE
HARTFORD, CONN.

ZOTOS—JAMAL
Permanents a Specialty
The Professional Beauty Shop
Martha Overent Palumbo, Prop.
Phone 6-4872 57 High St.

ANTIQUES RESTORED
Tel. 3-1341
Park Road Upholstering Co.
"West Hartford's Own Since 1930"
R. J. DORTZ, Decorative Upholsterer
CUSTOM BUILT FURNITURE
Repairing and Refinishing. Mattresses, Springs, Odd Pieces
276 Park Road West Hartford, Conn.

BOOKS
Our suggestion for a grand Father's Day Gift
THE CASE BOOK SHOP
16 La Salle Road, West Hartford
PHONE 3-9060

SPORTING GOODS
RUBBER GOODS
AUTO SUPPLIES
ALLING RUBBER CO.
Hartford—167 Asylum Street
West Hartford—7 So. Main Street

Hammond Organs
Installed in over 40,000 churches
Priced from $1400
WATKINS BROTHERS, Inc.
241 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster *Hartford Coal Co.*
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

The FLOWER BOX
27 Pearl Street
Operated by Coombs Florist Employees
PHONE 2-4348

MERIDEN

Attractive Selection of
SUMMER DRESSES
Chic and Reasonable
CHERNIACK CO.

WHITE FOOTWEAR
In Arch Preserver and Red Cross
for Summer Comfort
EMERSON & WHITNEY
Phone 340 43 Colony

MIDDLETOWN

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
PHONE 2860

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
COAL OIL
COKE WOOD
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE
Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers
Gilbarco Oil Burners
391 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 15-W

Keser's
FLOWER SHOP
Fresh Cut Flowers
170 COURT STREET
Telephone 1513

Get to Know
R.W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery—Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

Soltow & Sparrow
43 WHITNEY AVE.
WEDDING GIFTS
China Glass
Silver Copper

BOOKS
are always welcome gifts for engagements, weddings, graduations. Let us help you select them
The Channel Bookshop
37 Whitney Avenue 5-6882

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St 14 So. Main St

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in all branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
203 Main St. Tel. 3-3245

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LINEN HATS
for your Summer Outfit
$1.98 and $2.98
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Sullivan's
Boys' and Men's Wear
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
For Graduation and Commencement

Navy Suits	15.95 to 25.00
Navy Sport Coats	12.95
White Suits	16.95
White Trousers	3.95 to 6.98

SAXE & FLOTO
Florists
Beautiful Corsages for June Graduates
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

A bright new outlook on summer with these novelty Mesh Curtains in gay, colorful stripes and plaids. All full width and length.
98c pair
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN, WATERBURY, CHESHIRE

GRADUATION GIFTS
Fountain Pens, Pencils and Leather Goods
WEDDING GIFTS
You will find just what you want in our Gift Department
DAVIS & NYE, Inc.
60 BANK STREET

Wedding and Graduation Gifts
Pictures, Lamps, Mirrors, Fountain Pens, Movie Cameras
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth Street

Dainty Summer Dresses
freshly laundered at Perrys help to create a cool atmosphere
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

S. S. Pierce Co. Specialties
and
Finest Baked Delicacies
The
Epicure Shop, Inc.
17 West Main Street Tel. 5-1415

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
For Those Backyard Picnics
Outdoor Grids
$1.39 and $1.98
THIRD FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
There's a big day coming very soon—
FATHER'S DAY
Sunday, June 21st
Make your gift selections early when assortments are at their best.

Look your loveliest with a new
Permanent Wave & Hair Style
featured at the Central Beauty Shoppe under the direct supervision of
Ida D'Amelio and Helen O'Bernier
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
CATHERINE E. LESSNER, *Prop.*
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

BALTIMORE
PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

UNUSUAL WEDDING FLOWERS
Danker
121 No. Pearl St. Phone 3-4258

SMART STRAWS IN ABUNDANCE
Cool Weave Panamas, Baku, Cocoanut, Rurtu, Tara-Tara, Milan and Boaters.
$2.50 to $10.00
Luddy
92 STATE STREET 4-4053

SELF-SETTING
PERMANENT WAVE
including Shampoo and Finger Wave
$5.75 and up
FRED GROTHE
106 State Street 4-6861

Hover proves that quality furniture can be inexpensive.
L. J. HOVER
WAYSIDE FURNITURE
887 Central Avenue Dial 8-3824
Open Evenings

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

WHITNEY'S
Summerland of Furniture
NOW OPEN
Fourth Floor

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 3646-R. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

In Auburn
It's
THE BIG STORE
READY-TO-WEAR
for Women and Children
GRADUATION DRESSES
Tailored and Dressy
Pique, Crepe, Sharkskin
$6.50 and up
REEDS
107 Genesee St. Auburn, N. Y.

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE REPAIRING VULCANIZING RETREADING
Complete Car Service—Modern Equipment

Quality for Men
Clothing—Shirts—Ties
Shoes—Hats—Sportswear
"EGBERTS"
Auburn

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

TELEPHONE 148
W. A. FULTON
WATCHES—DIAMONDS—JEWELRY
CAMERAS
53 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BAY SHORE

FREEDMAN'S HARDWARE STORE
7-9-11 W. MAIN STREET
Telephone Bay Shore 20
LAWN CHAIRS
BEACH UMBRELLAS

BAY SHORE—Babylon

Ferraro's Food Market
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Ship Chandler
Prime Meats—Fruit—Vegetables
Dairy Products
PHONES BABYLON 529—530

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL & FEED COMPANY
"You'll Like Our Weigh"
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
PHONES: Bay Shore 1139
Islip 1122
MAIN STREET

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUNE BRIDES AND GRADUATES
have been shopping this store hoping that someone would send that silver set, those tall glass tumblers, the smart pen and pencil set, a fine leather picture frame, and a hundred other things to delight the heart of a bride, a groom or a graduate.

McLEAN'S

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

BARNES FLOWERS
90 Chenango Street
Wedding and Graduation Flowers
C. STUART MACE
2-7289

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court St.

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

New Summer Footwear
for Women
by
I. MILLER FOOTSAVER
CARLISLE DR. LOCKE
VITALITY HEALTH SPOT
"A shoe for every occasion—A fit for every foot"
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

CHARLOTTA ANDERSON'S
HAND LAUNDRY
"A Truly Personal Service"
36 Palmer Avenue Bronxville 2-4027
Entire Family Laundry a Specialty

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

June 21st Is Father's Day
Select your gift for him now
at
COMSTOCK'S
Bronxville's Smart Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 PALMER AVE. TEL. 1030
94 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 1188

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

Treadeasy Shoes for Style and Comfort

All Shoes and Fitting Guaranteed
For Men, Women and Children
LIDDON'S New Location 3174 Bailey Ave.

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

Have a New Permanent
with your hair especially styled for summer, by our experts.
Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
309 Parkside Ave. Un. 3780

CORTLAND

Peck's
DRY FURNISHING HOME SINCE 1898
Central Avenue Phone 1220

Visit
The Chocolate Shop
for
Candies Ice Cream
We Serve Luncheons and Dinners

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Beatrice Fink Hats
A Large Collection of NEW SUMMER HATS
Moderately Priced
493 Central Ave., Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.

NEW YORK

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
(Continued)

TEL. CEDARHURST 6040
A CAREFUL MODERN EFFICIENT
Hygienic Rug Cleaning Co.
JOHN AHLERT, Prop.
Repairing • Weaving • Storing
571 CHESTNUT ST. CEDARHURST, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ACCESSORIES
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

"Just Around the Corner From Main Street"
Let
THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP
(Isabel Roberts)
SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM
Decorative Accessories Occasional Furniture
LAMPS and a wide variety of small articles
137-10 Northern Blvd. FLushing 9-2960
Next to Quaker Meeting House

Gifts for Father's Day
Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts and Braces, Lion Brand Shirts, Botany Neckwear
MILLER & MACK
36-33 MAIN STREET OPEN EVENINGS

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Manager
Fl. 9-0092
Draperies, Slip Covers, Curtains and Rugs cleaned to your satisfaction. Dyeing, Tailoring, Valet Service
FUR STORAGE and REPAIRING
WEAVING Northern Blvd. at 163rd St.

VACATION NEEDS AT LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
Sun Tan Preparations—Films—Developing
Rustcraft Greeting Cards
BREYER'S ICE CREAM
149-24 41st Avenue FL 9-1701
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

FOR GRADUATION
See Our Fine Selection of
Watches Rings Pen and Pencil Sets
and Other Gifts
K. F. DIEHL
41-47 Main Street FL 3-6226

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

Now Is the Time to Start Sewing for Your Summer Wardrobe
Our new silks, cottons, rayons and light woolens are ready for your selection.
THE FABRIC SHOP
36-23 Main St., near Northern Blvd.
RALPH ATKINS & CO.

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone. Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Swington's
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bou. 8-4700 72-20 AUSTIN ST.

FREEPORT

WILLIAM A. MOSER MANUFACTURING JEWELER
ESTABLISHED 1890
63 SO. MAIN STREET PH. FREE. 2-R
FINE JEWELRY AND WATCHES
GRADUATION GIFTS THAT PLEASE

$2 Size
DOROTHY GRAY'S
Hot Weather Cologne $1.00
FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
76 South Main Street, Freeport
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

DANZIGER
70 So. Main Street Freeport
Vacation Luggage
Jantzen Swim Suits
Flags and Sporting Goods

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
FLAGS
10 CHURCH STREET
Tel. Freeport 2458

CANARY COTTAGE
A Good Place to Eat
268 W. Merrick Rd., Freeport, N. Y.
TEL FREEPORT 6334

NEW YORK

FREEPORT
(Continued)

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

SELECT A
FATHER'S DAY GIFT
at
IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
INCORPORATED
Clothier—Hatter—Haberdasher
80 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

Attention
LITWAK'S
You can buy now with confidence at lowest price, in compliance with the war effort.
80 SOUTH MAIN STREET
FREEPORT, N. Y.

FREEPORT—Merrick

Thinking of
BIRTHDAYS and PARTIES?
Order our
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
SODA RAHN'S CANDY
47 Merrick Ave. Phone Free. 4816

GLOVERSVILLE

AWNINGS
"Taylor made"
Estimates and samples furnished
N. A. TAYLOR CO.
49 Bleecker St. Phone 2359-J

FLAGS
SERVICE FLAGS
FLAG POLES
FLAG HOLDERS

Cowles Brown & Co.
A Large and Varied Selection of Graduation and Personal Bridal
GIFTS

Mildred Preston
A Specialty Shop of Distinction
101 N. Main St. Gloversville, N. Y.

FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick *Service*
The best in used cars
Gloversville 4034 Amsterdam 542

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Protect Furs and Woolens this summer. Store them now!
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

ARGERSINGER'S
SPORTS BAR
For Play Clothes
Slacks Sweaters Swim Suits

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

Keep Your Home in Good Repair
No Priorities on Repair and Maintenance
QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.
Building Supplies
Bayside—Bayside 9-1106
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
It's ALBERT'S FOR Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

FRANKLIN-SHOPS INC
Greater Long Islands Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4500 Jamaica 6-0706
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

CAMP OUTFITS
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
Main Street (next State Theatre)

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

HALLERON'S
Tools — Hardware — Glass
Wallpaper — Paints
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

ITHACA

HERRON'S
Shoes for All the Family
$2.25 up
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 East State Street Phone 2576

Care will save your car
GULFLEX
Registered Lubrication will make your car run better—longer
SERVICENTER
Cayuga and Green Streets Phone 2128

The backbone of your Wardrobe is a fine fitting foundation garment.
Let Mrs. Coulon, expert graduate corsetiere, fit you with a corset that is designed for you. Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves.
Kathryn's Corset Shop
109 S. Tioga Street Phone 6211

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

RUBIN'S

Paints and Hardware
Garden Supplies & Tools
Housefurnishings
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Queens Retail Furrier
BILL SIOTKAS
Fur Storage
ESTAB. 1928
Repaired *Restyled*
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

FIELDS
for Women's Children's Infants Wear
STORES AT
• JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
• ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
• ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37th AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Our Splendid Assortment of DRESSES and COATS
For Misses and Women
Sizes up to 52. Also half sizes. No charge for alterations.
FREDERICK'S
89-59A 165th Street
No connection with any store anywhere

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 15 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
Founded 1870
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

Heaterless Permanent Waves
Roselle BEAUTY SHOP Phone 5781
14 East 3rd Street Jamestown, N. Y.

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

GRADUATION GIFTS
at
Bigelow's
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

JUNE—THE MONTH of GIFTS
for Brides, for Graduates
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

COPLEY'S RED & WHITE
Myron at Parkwood Avenue
Meats and Fresh Vegetables
Ri. 4400 We Deliver
Open Evenings

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
3193 Delaware Avenue
Women's Dresses for Summer Wear, $5.95 to $10.95
Sizes 12 to 20—38 to 44—18½ to 24½. $3.92

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HI-HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS *and* POULTRY
218 Broadway TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH N. Y.

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

GIFTS *for the Bride*
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
ABEL'S
40 Water Street Tel. 3301

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEw Rochelle 2-1300

CORDWOOD
All hardwood WELL SEASONED—burns long and throws out plenty of heat!
CANNEL COAL
Ignites EASILY—burns a long time! Gives you LOADS of heat!
Enjoy these two ECONOMICAL FIREPLACE FUELS
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
N. R. 2-1000

Guaranteed RADIO *Service*
BAUMER

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.
The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make "SENTINEL"
"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330
Evans Street

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

D. W. SIMPSON
Jeweler
Graduation and Wedding Gifts
496 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LEONARD Talner
JEWELER
565 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

LIEBMAN'S
Complete Camp Outfitting
Service for Boys and Girls
Official Regulation Apparel
Name Tapes Sewed on Free!
510 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9.30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
TEL. ESPLANADE 5-3101

CONTOUR D'VOUS BEAUTY SALONS
Hair Style Creators
1601 Avenue "M," Brooklyn
The salon that meets every beauty need

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

JUEL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268
Acme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples — Referenced Help
Chambermaids — of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers — Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

FATHER'S DAY
SHIRTS—$2.00 up TIES—$1.00 up
PAJAMAS—$2.25
POLO SHIRTS, ROBES, HOSIERY, etc.
COLIN BROTHERS
958 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Near Albemarle Open Evenings

BAY RIDGE Flower Shop
Visit—See—Buy
From Our Fine Selection
Prompt, efficient delivery.
Bonded Member of Telegraph Delivery Service

5201 5th Ave., corner 52nd St. WI. 9-8344

HARDWARE
Housefurnishing, Paint and Supplies, Grass Seed, Garden Tools etc.
Edison Mazda Lamps
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
865 Flatbush Avenue Tel. Bu. 2-7714
TEL. BU. 4-3133

ELEANORE
HAIRDRESSER
Try our genuine Steam Permanent for more natural looking wave
989 FLATBUSH AVE., Near Albemarle Rd.
One Flight Up *By Appointment*

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Borough of Manhattan

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St Ed. 4-8395

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

SONIA PYT
801 Castleton Ave., W. B.
Let your new Permanent be a ZOTOS Machineless
Whole Head — $10.00
Other permanents from $4.00—$15.00
PHONE GIB. 2-7174

NIAGARA FALLS

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Parker
Tel. 2-5885 126 Falls Street

SOUVENIR and GIFT SHOP
207 Riverway
SOUVENIRS GIFTS
NOVELTIES FILMS

MacDONALD'S
FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

Elderfield-Hartshorn Hardware Co.
FIRST AND FALLS STREET
The hardware store where you can obtain almost anything you need in Hardware. Paints and Varnishes. Kitchen Utensils, Electric Appliances, Lighting Fixtures, Electric Refrigerators, Ironers, Washers and Ranges, Plumbing and Heating Supplies.

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.

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1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS
(Continued)

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Pel-Mel BEAUTY SALON
We recommend the three-inch feather edge Pel-Mel Permanent Wave for your comfort. Prices $7.50, $10.00, $12.50
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Bicycle
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
9 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
DEVOE PAINT
PICNIC NEEDS CHARCOAL
LARVEX
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Pick up the phone and call 2500 Poughkeepsie. Ask for
LUCY LUCKEY
She will personally fill your orders and give them prompt and careful attention.
Remember Flag Day, June 14
American Flags, Poles and Holders
Luckey Platt & Company

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

IRV & LEW

Knox Hats Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

Confidential Charge Accounts
Fishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Established 20 years Virginia 9-3274

TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
John M. Wilson, Prop.
Gifts for Father
Jamaica and Myrtle Avenues
VIrginia 3-1646

Susette Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in Permanent Waving and Artistic Hairdressing
104-09 113th St. Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Come in and enjoy our
DELICIOUS HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
JURGS & SCHNITTGER
110-21 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 9-9689
Formerly Poppe's

★LIPSCHUTZ★
Stationers
Books
Typewriter Repairs and Rentals
Greeting Cards
114-10 Jamaica Ave., Cleve. 3-9067

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

VIRGINIA 7-5556
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 JAMAICA AV.

Phone Vi. 7-4768
LANG UPHOLSTERY
Repairing, Refinishing and Upholstering
All Work Guaranteed
120-09 JAMAICA AVENUE

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Beachwear
115-01 Jamaica Ave. VI. 9-5440

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmet
VIrginia 7-1380

HARRY MALONE
HABERDASHER
Manhattan Shirts
Reis and Munsing Underwear
Fownes Gloves
80-27 Jamaica Avenue
(Opposite Leader Observer)

VIRGINIA 7-5700
SCHIAVELLI'S BEAUTY SALON
Comfort in Air-Conditioned Booths.
"Long Have We Waved"
Permanent Waves as Low as $5.00
80-25 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84
Cash and Carry Stores
University at Culver—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries
BIRDS EYE
Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P M Every Thursday

L. Ashley Devans Agency
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
183 Main Street E.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

WEEKS HOUSE
Grace Howe Weeks
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-four years of complete Insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN

Men's Wear
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2540

SCARSDALE

Sleep··

like a Kitten!
In Wilson Brothers Faultless Nobelt Pajamas..... $2.95
Mead's — Scarsdale
POPHAM ROAD

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2728
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name

Tod of Scarsdale
DRESSES

SCHENECTADY

Fashionable
Coats — Suits
by
Madam Lorraine
Exclusively at
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET
Exclusive—*Yes*
Expensive—*No*

Léon
Ladies' Hairdresser
625 State St. Parking Lot Tel. 4-2831

Barneys
for Men's Wear

FLOWERS
VAN CURLER GREENHOUSES
SARATOGA ROAD
Near Freeman Bridge
Phone 4-8566

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

ST. ALBANS

Tel. LAurelton 8-3005 C. De Bellis, Prop.
PARISIAN TAILOR
Ladies' and Gent's Tailor and Furrier
201-18 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I.

Phone LA. 8-3403
BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Hardwares—Electrical Appliances
Gifts—Radio Tubes—Toys
Paints
201-14 LINDEN BLVD., ST. ALBANS, L. I.

NEW YORK

ST. ALBANS
Springfield Gardens

C. G. FRANKLIN, Inc.
Hardware—Builders' Supplies
AGENT FOR
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes, Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment.
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.
Phone LAurelton 8-1579

SYRACUSE

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So Warren opp Onondaga Hotel

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

Harrold's Beauty Salon
808 KEITH BUILDING PHONE 2-5026

Henry P. Hallenbeck, Inc.
GROCERIES and MEATS
Dependable Service Always
239-43 South Ave. Tel. 5-3151—5-3154
We Deliver

O'MALLEY'S
HOTEL SYRACUSE
You can buy more War Bonds with the extra savings on Women's Summer Wearables at O'Malley's Fashion Shop.

TROY

MARY A. KELLY SHOP
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie.
Specializing in correct fittings and style garments.
Weed Bldg., 409 Fulton Street
TELEPHONE TROY 590

UTICA

PITTSBURGH WALLHIDE
in Colors approved by
Colonial Williamsburg Incorp.
Redecorate with lasting beauty.
Use Authentic Approved Colors
Paint—Paper—Glass for every purpose
Gurley-Comstock Corp.
14 Elizabeth St. Phone 4-5175

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts
Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & Co.
241 Genesee Street

Buy Father's Day Gifts
at
THE NEW BOSTON STORE
"Father's a Busy Man" and is more important than ever this year. So don't forget June 21st. Let us help you choose your gift for father from our wide selection of gifts.

INSURANCE
Fire - Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street, Tel. 4-5139

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—
Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 24, Scars. 2929

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

Complete Camp Outfits
brother & sister
124 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. Altman's

Hardware
Paints and Varnishes
Housewares
Lighting Fixtures
Linoleums
Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Specializing in Children's and Ladies' Haircutting
89 MAMARONECK AVE.

"TEXTILE STORES"
WESTCHESTER BARGAIN STORES, Inc.
SILKS - COTTONS
WOOLENS - VELVETS
Curtain Goods—Draperies
Drapes and Slip Covers Made to Order
106 Main Street W. P. 9418

CORRECT CAMP FOOTWEAR
for Boys and Girls
Sneakers • Moccasins • Boots
D. J. Murphy
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN ST. W. P. 1279

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE, LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

La Debutante Shop
features smart selection of
Coats — Suits — Dresses
172 Mamaroneck Ave.

Meyer Gordon, Inc.
DIAMONDS—JEWELRY—GIFTS
116 Mamaroneck Avenue
In White Plains Since 1904
Tel. White Plains 2839

Authentic Outfits for "Graduation" Clothes for Boys
SHERMAN'S
86 Mamaroneck Avenue

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
SPECIALIZED SERVICE
CAMP
Agency for Camp Corsets
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains 6331 6330
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
COVERS EVERY WALL—PAPER WITH 1 COAT!
W. P. 3420

YONKERS

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

De Roberts
(Air-Conditioned)
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

Graduation Fashions for Daughter and Mother at
SCHILLER'S
29 PALISADE AVENUE

Honor a Great American
YOUR DAD
on Father's Day with an
ARROW SHIRT and TIE
MILFORD B. HANFT
498 South Broadway
Corner of Lawrence Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

Wide World Features

A "win the war" stamp is to be issued July 4 by the Post Office Department, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announces. First-day sales will be at the Washington, D. C., post office Independence Day, and sales in the rest of the country as soon afterward as distribution is possible.

This stamp is to have a design with a figurative American Eagle whose wings are spread in the form of a V. Thirteen stars encircle the eagle, which has a band across the front reading "Win the War."

Denomination designation "3c" is in each lower corner. "United States Postage" appears across the bottom of the stamp. The stamp, which is expected to be about the

New "Win the War" Stamp

size of the present defense stamps (which it is expected to replace), will be printed in purple ink.

Ten to a Person

Stamp collectors can obtain first-day cancellations by sending not more than 10 self-addressed covers to the postmaster, Washington, D. C., with cash or postal money order.

* * *

Interest in Australian stamps remains high. In Washington on June 2, a fine collection of Australian stamps from the earliest crude ones to the latest beautiful designs was displayed at the Collectors' Club by James A. Duhamel. Most valuable of the lot was a Queensland 2-pence imperforate on blue paper probably issued about 1850 and now valued at $200. Mr. Duhamel has collected stamps for about 70 years but continues to believe in buying his stamps at reasonable rates and refuses to go overboard for stamps even if the purchase will complete a set. He thinks his policy a particularly good one now when stamp values soar within a few months from 2-cents to $2 for a stamp. Comparison with what similar stamps did in other war days is one way to avoid a bad buy. Checking with other collectors about what they are doing is another, and getting advice from reliable dealers is worth while, too.

* * *

The Solomon Islands have a new 10-shilling red-violet and olive stamp with design of a native hut and palm trees.

* * *

Belgian East Africa overprints include "Ruanda Urundi" (districts of Belgian East Africa) and surcharges of .75 and 2.50 on the 1.75-franc orange and the 2.75-f violet-blue, respectively, in the 1941 series of the design including the Leopoldville King Albert memorial.

Daily Quotation

WHAT you dislike in another, take care to correct in yourself.
—SPRAT.

In Lighter Vein

Preferences

Dentist: "What kind of a filling do you want in your tooth, son?"

Boy (without hesitation): "Chocolate."—Wall Street Journal.

Himself?

"Senator Soaper says he always stands for the greatest good of the greatest number."

"That may be. He thinks the greatest number is 1."—Pathfinder.

Indication

"Times sure are getting better."

"How come?"

"That big manufacturer down the street just hired two men that aren't related to him in any way!"—Grit.

Today in Germany

A resident of Berlin's West-end was interviewing an applicant for a post in his household.

"Well," he said, "your references seem quite satisfactory and I think you will do. Now, about wages; I offer 40 marks a month."

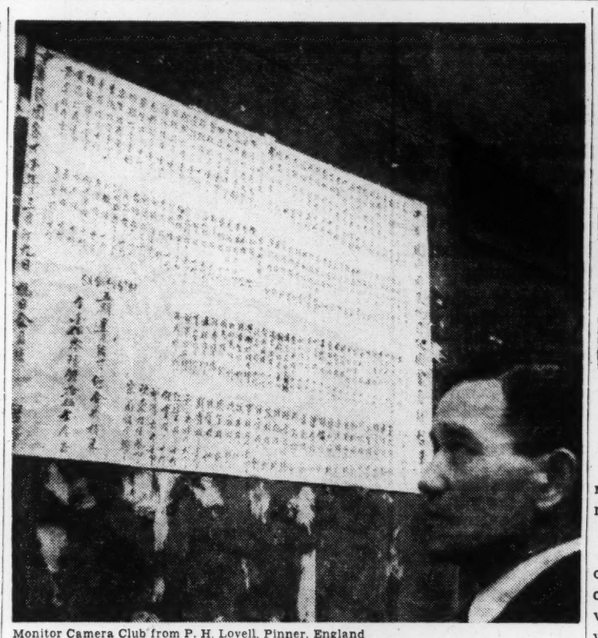
"I want 70 marks," said the girl.

"As you suit me exceptionally well, I'll make it 50."

"All right: 50 marks wages . . . and I shall want 10 marks a month for not informing the Gestapo that you get food on the Black Market, and 10 for keeping quiet about your listening to the English radio."

"How dare you insult me!" exclaimed the prospective employer. "Never in my life have I dealt on the Black Market, or listened to London."

"What!" said the girl. "No food and no news in the house! You can keep the job. Good-day!"—Tit-Bits.


Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, England

News for London Chinese

Practically all the European nations which are taking a prominent part in the war and have some nationals stationed in Britain now have their own newspaper printed in their own language. However, the Chinese have no paper, but this has been overcome in quite a novel manner in London. The Chinese quarter is in Pennyfields, and every day one Cheng Chung extracts the main items of war news of particular interest to his countrymen from the newspapers and rewrites it for the benefit of his fellows who cannot read English. He then places it on the wall of a Chinese club in Pennyfields.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Hawaiian Truck Gardeners Lay Paper Strips Across Their Fields?

A method of gardening known as "paper mulching" is sometimes practiced in Hawaii. Long strips of paper are laid between the rows of vegetables in truck gardens, the strips being held down by turning some soil over the edges of the paper. This paper blanket over the soil serves the double purpose of preventing the growth of weeds and of preventing the blazing sun from baking the soil.

* * *

How Air Can be Weighed On a Balance-Type Scales?

To weigh a substance like water on a balance, we might put a pail on one pan of the scales and exactly balance it with weights placed on the other pan. If we then fill the pail with water, the weight of the water would equal the sum of the weights required to restore the balance of the scales. Air may be weighed in a similar manner. By means of an exhaust pump, as much air as possible is removed from an air-tight flask, which is then balanced carefully on the scales. A petcock on the flask is then opened, allowing air to rush back into the container, making it heavier. The increase in weight would exactly equal the weight of air the open flask will hold if we were able to pump out all of the air with the exhaust pump. In practice, however, it is necessary to make allowance for the fact that a perfect vacuum has never been attained by laboratory methods.

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Punch ©: When Hitler recently abolished law and justice in Germany, it must have been a great surprise to Germans that there had been any up to then.

The New Yorker: Laval remarks that his presence in the Laval Government does not seem to inspire confidence in Washington. We always knew he was going to be right about something some day.

Co-operative Spirit

Emporia, Kansas

The following police ticket submitted by B. McN. of Emporia, merits attention:

Emporia Needs Your Assistance

We know the violation checked on this card would not have been committed had you been familiar with our traffic regulations, and we are calling it to your attention in the belief that now you know about it there will be no recurrence.

Don't hesitate to call on any Police Officer for information. You will receive every courtesy. THANK YOU.

1. Overtime parking. 8:00 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. week days and 10:30 p. m. Saturdays.
2. Double parked. Illegally parked. No Parking Zone.
3. Unattended vehicle, not properly parked.
4. Violating passenger or loading zone, or bus zone regulation.

Frank Vallembois,
Chief of Police

A Verse for Today . . .

Dwell in the land which I shall tell thee of: Sojourn in this land, and I will be with thee, and will bless thee.—GEN. 26:2, 3

Electric Clock

Your electric clock keeps time because it is synchronized with power-station generators whose current alternates exactly 120 times every second.

This Changing World

Cecil Jensen in The Chicago Daily News
The Girl He Left Behind Him

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Little Rain-Soaked Logic*

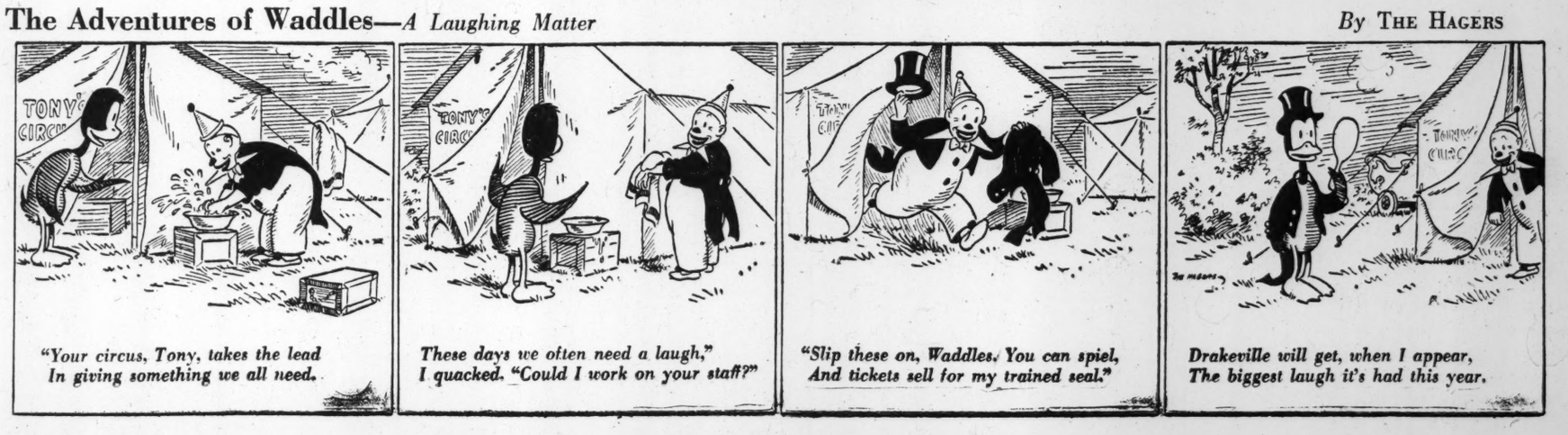
By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Folks at Home Please Note!*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Laughing Matter*

By THE HAGERS



"Your circus, Tony, takes the lead In giving something we all need.

These days we often need a laugh," I quacked. "Could I work on your staff?"

"Slip these on, Waddles. You can spiel, And tickets sell for my trained seal."

Drakeville will get, when I appear, The biggest laugh it's had this year.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Midway's Light on Carriers

The United States new $8,000,000,000 naval program should be examined in the light of information now coming out about the battle off Midway. This gigantic plan, for building up a seven-ocean Navy by 1947 or 1948, provides for 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers, but no battleships. This is said to be the result of experience in this war which has shown the battleships keeping pretty much out of the way—or being battered by air attack.

It is far too soon to say that the dreadnoughts have been superseded by carriers, but a few names—the Bismarck, Barham, Arizona, Oklahoma, Repulse, and Prince of Wales (not to mention Japanese losses)—are enough to recall what planes have done to the big ships. Carriers have a much more flexible utility. Apparently their striking power is at least equal to that of the battleship and can be delivered at 300 or 400 miles instead of 20 or 30. Yet switching from battle wagons to carriers may not be the answer. Land-based planes sank enemy ships a day before his ship-borne planes struck Midway.

For even more clearly than the vital importance of air power, the war has taught the superiority of land-based air power. At least three advantages accrue to aviation which fights from land. Planes do not have to sacrifice flying qualities—speed, load, range—to the special requirements for taking off and returning to a carrier deck. Airfields are unsinkable, and damage can be quickly repaired. They are cheaper than carriers, quicker to construct and can handle almost unlimited numbers. But of course carriers exist because airfields cannot be quickly laid out on any spot in the ocean where fighting is to be done.

However, the very rapid development of big planes of long range is offsetting that advantage. Most of the air victories at sea have been won by land-based flyers. Even meager reports from the Coral Sea battle indicate that planes from Australia had a big part in sinking two Japanese carriers, as apparently they did off Midway.

There is increasing evidence that except in cases of surprise, as at Pearl Harbor and possibly the American raid on Japan, carriers will be in great peril when they approach land closely enough to strike. Planes with greater range, bomb load and armament will strike at them. As the range and armament of planes like the Flying Fortresses—which at Midway again stood off fighters—are developed we may see something like a battleship of the air.

The possibility that such ships will dominate war, as Major de Seversky believes, remains to be proved. But the evidence now accumulating points to their playing a larger and larger role in sea warfare. Probably the battleship will continue for some years to be master of the seas far from land. And on the wide oceans the carrier may still have its place—particularly the small scout carrier—but it is far more vulnerable than the battleship anywhere that land based planes can fly.

All classes of ships may be needed for the seven-seas navy, but should there not be commensurate long-range planning for big land-based air fleets? An air-minded public may well apply a bit of pressure to ship-minded officials.

Should Beer Get Off Lightly?

The House Ways and Means Committee continues to whittle away the recommendations made by the Treasury Department for increases in taxation to meet the unprecedented war bill. It has decided, tentatively, that to increase the excise on beer from $6 to $7 a barrel will be enough, although the Treasury asked that it be raised to $8.

Even at the higher figure the Government would have been treating beer more lightly than some other commodities in the percentage of increase imposed. While the committee was stopping at 16⅔ per cent in its tax increase on the brewers, it voted quite fittingly to raise the tax on spirituous liquors from $4 to $6 a gallon, or 50 per cent. That is more in line with other war sacrifices, and with the uselessness of intoxicants in general.

Some excise taxes may be doubled. Nevertheless, with the close rationing of automobiles, tires, and other items, some members of the committee believe the yield of present excise taxes will be so reduced that a sales tax will be necessary. If this is the prospect, how many lines of goods are in common use on which Congress could better impose a sales tax than to collect the recommended extra $1 a barrel on beer?

Lidice

This editorial concerns the murder of Lidice. We haven't much to say about it. We only ask that readers ponder it. The circumstances of the murder are related by the Associated Press in the following dispatch:

> German vengeance squads utterly wiped out Lidice, a Czech village of 1,200 persons, today, killing all the men and deporting the women and children, on the ground that the population harbored the two assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, the late German ruler of Bohemia-Moravia.
>
> Completing this most savage single act of repression in the history of German occupation of continental Europe, Gestapo and German soldiery razed the village, leaving nothing but rubble, the German-controlled radio announced from Prague. Then the Nazis removed the name of the village from their records.
>
> Lidice is—or was—a village of coal miners and woodworkers a few miles west of the Czech capital and not far from where Heydrich "The Hangman" was fatally wounded by two patriots while driving along a winding road two weeks ago.

The murder of Lidice is a tragic but clarifying episode of the war of survival. It discloses something of the cause of this war and it evidences neither Nazi strength nor Nazi disdain. It evidences Nazi fear—a fear which, whatever may lie ahead, is the sign of the end.

The murder of Lidice reveals something of the state of mind which must be chained until it is healed—or this war, too, will have been fought in vain.

The Right Start

Certain things may logically be expected at the beginning of every summer season. It is encouraging to read that the panther has put in his annual appearance in Vermont. It reassures us that this will be as normal a summer as possible. The many who are partial to the charms of the Green Mountain State will be divided between the annual Scylla and Charybdis. Shall one indignantly deny the implication that the State is still unsubdued frontier, or shall one be grateful for the bit of publicity which accrues?

According to reports, the editor of a Vermont paper has had a long-standing reward for the one who brings in proof of the panther. Over the years, the reward has not been claimed, but the rumor of the wily beast continues its persistent career.

The reports state that the panther is haunting the locale of a famous ski tow. It is, of course, possible that a panther legend will add to winter's appeal. However, a reasonable amount of panther publicity is always a welcome interlude before summer. As soon as the sea serpents reappear, the season will be off to the right start.

Dimmer and Dimmer

Dwellers along the American coasts are absorbing gradually a comprehension of what it means to do without lights. Some of the things Britain has learned through more than 1,000 nights of blackouts are being experienced in the still inadequate efforts to dimout the United States shoreline against submarine raiders.

It is no comfortable experience to drive along an unlighted road in the three-mile coastal area with only automobile parking lights. It is no slight sacrifice for businesses to turn down or extinguish lights that have made them attractive. It requires a little care for the householder to make sure that no neglected skylight or window is shooting a beam upward or out to sea. Yet all these steps and more are necessary to help reduce the sky-glow by which undersea raiders take a toll of men and ships in coastal waters.

Army officers commendably have tried to work through local authorities in obtaining compliance with dimout regulations. But this compliance in Boston, New York, and elsewhere down the coast is not yet satisfactory. While we wait for it to be made adequate, ships are being torpedoed and men lost. The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has repeatedly warned civilian defense officials that stores in Boston should further reduce the lighting in their show windows and advertising signs.

Admittedly the enforcement of a complete dimout involves problems of traffic safety and public protection. But surely no one wants callously to insist on lighting as usual when it endangers men who carry the fuel for keeping any lights at all in seaboard cities and homes.

Since gasoline rationing in the East, Government officials have found that bootleggers are not entirely a prohibition product.

One Rose Bush Doesn't Make a Garden

Heydrich and the Glass Flowers

On the very day that Reinhard Heydrich was shot I happened to re-visit the world-famous exhibition of glass flowers at Harvard's Agassiz Hall and the flowers had a lot to say to me. They must have been in danger of cracking or even melting from emotion but realizing their own delicacy they spoke—at first—with wonderful moderation. A glass pipsissewa must not give way to the false luxury of hatred. A tender shooting star must not shoot to kill. A hummingbird's trumpet must not bellow of revenge. All the flowers were babbling at once; so I asked that they quiet down and choose a spokesman. Bouncing Bet, under the slippery alias of Soapwort, tried to take the floor, but the others howled her down and chose Great St. John's Wort because of his dignity.

"It's this way, Mr. Visitor," said Great St. John's Wort, clearing his throat a bit pompously. "All of us were made by two Bohemian artist-scientists, a father and son, named Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka, whose lives covered more than a century, from 1822 to 1939. For fifty years they did nothing but make us and we're unique you know. There are no other flowers in the world like us."

"I know that, Mr. Wort," I said with a warm enthusiasm that made him flush with pleasure. "Truly you and the others in your colony are miracles of patient craftsmanship."

* * *

"Thank you, sir. We admit it. You see the Blaschkas thought nothing of time. Perfection was all that mattered to them. And perfection was all that mattered to Prof. George Lincoln Goodale of Harvard. He visited the artists in 1886 in Saxony where they had won the favor of the court and had set up a studio to make glass fishes. He saw their supreme talent and managed to turn their interest from marine life to flowers. Backed by the wealth of a Massachusetts mother and daughter named Elizabeth and Mary Lee Ware, Professor Goodale made a ten-year contract with the Blaschkas and this was several times renewed.

"The artists gave the Ware ladies a wonderful glass bouquet," interrupted a forget-me-not near by. "We're in it, we forget-me-nots. You'll see it, sir, out in the hallway."

"Quite true," rumbled the spokesman, "but don't interrupt. You and your kind are all right for nosegays but the Worts, after all, are more substantial. There are dozens of us in this very colony. There's Slipperwort, Figwort, Pennywort, Liverwort, Bladderwort, Saltwort, Feltwort. . . ."

"You were telling me about the Blaschkas," I reminded him.

"Quite so, Mr. Visitor. I was interrupted, as you say. Well, the Blaschkas came of a long line of artificers in glass. They had originally learned their craft in Venice, but they were still Bohemians, still Czechs, wherever they lived. Both of them were born not far from Prague. Old Leopold passed away in 1895, when the world was still a pleasant sort of place, but Rudolph lived on and on. He was still living when Hitler came into power, still living when Hitler took over the Sudeten portions of Bohemia and promised to ask for nothing more. He was still living in March, 1939, when the Wicked Führer stole the rest of Czechoslovakia from old Dr. Hacha. He would protect the country, he said. Poor Rudolph only survived six weeks after that calamity. We flowers felt awful, then, just awful."

"I'll say so," flashed Scarlet Sage. "Just awful," repeated Marsh Rosemary. And the Burning Bush flamed up hotly. The Lizard's Tail waved in anger. The Black Cohosh took on an unbecoming ugliness. The Horse Mint, the California Poppy and the Box Thorn wanted to "do something." Even the Quaker Bonnets and the Obedient Plant were all for action of some kind.

"It got worse and worse in the land of the Blaschkas," shouted the Yellow Puccoon, taking control of the discussion from the dignified and bumbling Wort. "Each Protector was worse than the one before. Finally came the unspeakable Heydrich, the Hangman, the Cobra, and now they've shot him. I tell you, sir—"

"Don't tell me," I interrupted firmly. "I know all about it. Quiet down, my friends. We won't mend anything by shouting. Suppose the Pitcher Plant and the Cream Cups get together and work up some sort of refreshment for the lot of us. Meanwhile some of you could hold a committee meeting and draw up a resolution to send to the Czech government-in-exile."

* * *

The message which they ultimately dispatched was a model of brevity:

> We, the glass flowers of Harvard, born of Czech genius, vow to be worthy of our heritage. We will never break nor crack.
>
> Signed,
> G. ST. JOHN WORT, Chairman
> SWAMP ROSE MALLOW, Secretary

The document was stamped with a Golden Seal, which proved to be the alias of Yellow Puccoon.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

War Comes to Centreville

Once more our "grass-roots correspondent" has been out talking with everyday folk all over America and has come back to tell us in these columns how the people are taking over the fight for freedom.

By R. H. Markham

"This place will never be the same again," Mrs. Graham assured me. And she said it with a sigh. She was very sad.

"This place is transformed," Art Nolan assured me. "It'll never be the same again!" And Art was radiant. He expected to make money.

Neither was exaggerating. What they said was thunderously true. Old Centreville was actually being swept away on the flood of war. I saw the torrent rise in every house, flow down all the streets, surge over plain and field.

This lightning change was due to the fact that a large army camp and a very extensive shooting range are being set up near by.

* * *

Mississippi's Centreville has a thousand inhabitants and if one had visited it last year he would have imagined it always with a thousand inhabitants.

It has a single business street lined by aging stores, between two of which is compressed a modest bank. There is one chief residential street and on each side of it, at wide spaced intervals, are ample houses sitting amid large grass-filled yards, shaded with pecan trees and surrounded by white board fences.

You know at once that the masters of the town live in those gracious dwellings. Indeed, you see some of them as you pass and they greet you kindly, even though a stranger. You wonder which is the banker, the lawyer, the doctor, the chief merchant, the leading contractor, the main landowner. As you leave the sylvan road and continue your wanderings, you note Mr. Harrison's name on most of the warehouses, Mr. Johnson's on the bank, Mr. Swartz's on the big store, Samuel Cuthbert's on an attorney's office and Will James's over a garage. Then you note a dignified little Episcopal Church, and as you gaze further down the streets into the country you see Baptist and Methodist churches of solid and of humble types. Radiating from the business district and the double line of well-shaded homes, you see streets with modest houses extending out into fields of cotton and of corn, dotted with plain tenant cabins.

Then in the cool of the June morning, you return to walk again beneath the noble oaks, past flowers and lawns and trees, trying

to live yourself into the Centreville of yesterday and to picture which homes belong to the Harrisons, the Johnsons and the Cuthberts. In the midst of this study you suddenly realize you are Columbus. But Columbus sailing east, not west. You discover Hungary. I boarded the bus to Centreville, and behold it brought me to—Hatvan!

Mr. Graham invites me into his pleasant white house, and after refreshing me with lemonade, poured by a servant straight from "Gone With the Wind," he shows me his yards and gardens, his groves and barns. Before we reach the stable, out comes a beautiful bay mare to greet us. And to my amazement, she performs a dozen fancy tricks. She counts, stands on the bottom of a tub, dances, shakes hands, kneels down and does most everything but speak a piece. She does it all without halter or bridle and seems to enjoy it immensely. So do I.

The scene was exactly like one in Hungary, which a newspaper colleague and I enjoyed as guests on a former feudal estate. There, a whole stable of marvelous horses performed for us.

That kind of hospitality and that kind of leisure marks a patriarchal land. Centreville might have been in Spain, or northern Italy at the time of the Renaissance or in Martin Luther's Germany. It was as a big family of rich men, poor men and tenants, some happy, others not so happy, but all neighborly. Doors were never locked. There were telephones but no telephone directory with names and numbers. Two telephone "girls" who have been in the town as long as many of the grander oaks, simply connected Mrs. Smith with Mrs. Percival on call. They also listened to all the conversations and obligingly told one all the news. They were the local columnists.

One time Mrs. Harrison wanted to invite Mrs. Graham to tea, but Mrs. Graham was out all morning. Finally she came home and called up Mrs. Arnold. "Oh," said the telephone girl, "are you back? Mrs. Harrison's been trying to get you all day. She wants you to come to tea at 4 o'clock. The parson and Mrs. So and So, and So and So, are to be there." So Mrs. Graham went.

All life in Centreville was on that intimate basis. There was no sewerage system in town, no pre-WPA traffic lights and in many country homes only kerosene lamps. Most of the water was from wells. Each morning one bus came in from the west, each evening another came in from the east. One main train left each night, but if you were going far you had to get your ticket before 5 o'clock, because then the only woman in the station who knew how to make up a "through ticket" went off duty.

Centreville was a place of patriarchal leisure and good will. There wasn't much strain. Everyone depended on somebody, was in debt to somebody, helped somebody. There was a good deal of playing, lots of joking, much deep satisfaction. Centreville had

never gone on the line—of production or of traffic or of buying theater tickets; it had never been caught in the wheels of modern industry. Most of the year was spring or fall, flower time or harvest time, soft verdure or bright colors. There were horses and mules, upturned soil, colts and calves, the laughter of children, guest-filled homes, constant inquiries about yourself and your folks, prayers before meals.

But that idyllic leisure is going. In fact it is already gone. I saw it disappear in the dust. A vast new army camp has come to Centreville. Hundreds and thousands of construction workers are pouring into town. Machines have roared into the place. Trains with materials keep steaming into the station. A gold rush is on. Placid, sedate, gracious, oak-shaded, board-fenced, white-mansioned Centreville has become as a pioneer town of miners or of homesteaders.

I had the honor of sitting at dinner with the Grahams and the telephone rang practically all the time. It was worse than a radio. But nobody answered it. "We're on a party line now," Mrs. Graham explained bitterly. "Ours is six rings." Centreville has a brand new telephone book with names and numbers. Also new telephone girls, who are not disposed to chat.

* * *

In a moderate-sized lot across from my host's place, six new board shacks had been built, designed for two families in each dwelling. Garages had become homes, as have also barns. Front porches and back porches were being boarded off for boarders. New cabins, like improvised children's playhouses, were springing up all about town. Trailer camps were assembling. Already some enterprising Barnum had erected a big, new, gaudy entertainment tent, a sort of raucous Coney Island. Taxicabs even had appeared. Traffic lights were up. Ten new restaurants had been opened.

Most incredible of all, labor unions had set up headquarters and had their names in the new telephone book. Tenants were leaving their cotton patches and bean gardens, to sign up in unions and go into construction work.

Dust filled the town, noise filled the town, trucks raced through the streets, cyclopean "bulldozers" rumbled down the roads, monstrous tournapulls charged through the fields, guards blocked the highways and the Army gave commands.

An epoch has gone; another has come. Centreville has been swallowed up; it has lost itself in a fighting America and it will find itself in a victorious America, that will have established peace and righteousness in a world of free men.

Tomorrow Mr. Markham writes on "War Comes to the Trains."

What Are We Fighting For?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The ancient Greeks had a torch race. The man who won the race was not the man who crossed the line in the shortest time, but the man who crossed the line in the shortest time with his torch burning.

Today we see a world engaged in a "free-for-all" fight, and we are in this fight individually and collectively whether we like it or not. Democracy has been challenged. Does your brand and my brand of democracy have what it takes to defend itself in such a world struggle? Is our brand of democracy the thinking kind? Why are we fighting? What are we fighting for? President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have talked to us and the United Nations about the "four freedoms." Certainly we are fighting to maintain these.

We are not fighting an entirely selfish battle, no matter what the professional cynics tell you. We are fighting along with the British, the Chinese, the Dutch—yes, even Red Russia is at our side today. What does it mean? Are these Allies of ours such strange companions after all? And there are others—the Free French and the governments-in-exile of the conquered nations of Europe. These are free peoples all and as such cherish the democratic ideal even as you and I.

It seems vitally important to me that we all understand that we are fighting not merely to defeat the governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, but rather to defeat the ideas represented by these governments. Particularly and specifically we are fighting the belief in the supremacy of the State at whatever cost to the individual. This idea, as I see it, is the exact antithesis of the democratic ideal which all free men cherish.

We cannot expect our Allies to fight loyally at our side today if we are fighting merely for our own place in the world. The "American Way" must mean little to the voluntary Chinese labor that built the Burma Road by hand! They cannot be expected to fight for a cause like that. The Hindu cares nothing, perhaps, for our sea lanes to the Orient, nor for our political and economic interests there. He cannot be expected to defend these interests enthusiastically.

Is freedom and equality for all a mere theory? Are we willing to practice democracy when it means equal opportunity for the yellow man and the black man as well as for ourselves? This is the test of our times! This issue is large enough to unite free peoples of every nation (even democratic thinkers of the Axis nations). If we are not willing to practice the fundamental principle which bases democracy, how can we expect the trust and willing co-operation of the Chinese and the peoples of India, and other Asiatic free men?

The torch of liberty and justice for the individual was lighted for us by the founders of democracy. Today in a darkening world it is our task to keep it aflame—for all!

San Francisco — RUTH ERNSBERGER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$12.00 Three months.$3.00
Six months...$6.00 One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.